New-York Daily Times.

KANSAS.

A Slaveholder's View of the Condition of Affairs in Kansas.

The following letter, which we copy from the Charleston (S. C.) Standard, was written to the Chairman of the Kansas Executive Committee in Charleston. It presents views of considerable interest and importance:

PLATTE CITY, Mo., Tuesday, March 25, 1856.

DEAR SIR: Your favor of the 15th ult. reached me on Saturday evening last, and I hasten to furnish you such information as I have been able to gather. In so new a country as Kansas, much of what you desire to know is merely matter of opinion, and, impressed with the importance of giving you nothing but what has been well digested, and is believed to be correct, I deemed it advisable to confer with [illegible] on the subject. He is more conversant with everything relating to the political condition of the Territory than any one in this upper country, and has devoted much attention to the scheme of populating Kansas with Pro-Slavery emigrants. The result of our conference I will embody in answers to your questions in the order in which you have put them. Should my replies not be as full as you would wish, you must attribute it to your request that I should "write immediately," and to the importance of giving the information desired at the earliest moment.

1. Can you give us accurate information as to the relative strength among the bona fide settlers in Kansas of the two parties?

I cannot tell with any precision the strength of the two parties at this time. *There has been no regular test of the vote of either party since last Spring.* The returns of the elections of WHITFIELD and REEDER cannot be taken as any criterion of the true vote of the respective parties. There being no opposition to WHITFIELD, the vote cast at his election by our friends was very light; while at REEDER's, there being no legal restraint, the vote was such as the Abolitionists chose to make it.

From the most reliable information I can get, I think there is certainly a majority of Pro-Slavery men in the Territory, and, as they are not like the Abolitionists, concentrated upon one or two points, in an election for members of the Legislature they would, without aid from the "border ruffians," be able to carry a decided majority of representatives. We have the assurance, however, that the Abolitionists will again make the most strenuous efforts to send out emigrants, and as Missouri has already contributed so many settlers, it is all-important that the other Southern States should now come to our assistance.

2. As to the possibility of a hostile collision immediately.

I think there is none, or indeed do I believe it very likely there will be one at all. The knowledge that Government troops will be used against them will keep the abolitionists in check, and prevent them again breaking out in insurrection, and unless WHITFIELD's election be set aside and a new election ordered, there cannot well arise any occasion for a collision—at least, until next Fall, when the election for members of the Legislature will be held.

3. The possibility of strengthening effectually the hands of the Pro-Slavery Party by the next Fall elections. And

4. What number of emigrants from the South will be necessary to secure in a political contest at the elections the majority to the Pro-Slavery Party.

The election for members of the Legislature will be held on the first Monday in October next. *If the slaveholding States will send us two thousand emigrants—that is, two thousand voters—during the present year, our friends believe the condition of Kansas will be definitely settled.* This is, however, a mere matter of conjecture, for, of course, we cannot tell how large the emigration from the North will be.

From the most reliable information we are led to believe that we shall receive the number suggested and more. There will also be from Missouri a large emigration in addition to those already in the territory.

* * * * * *

5. The parties who arrive by the first of June, ought to make by their labor enough to pay for their subsistence. Employment for all kinds of laborers can be obtained at high rates. Mere farm hands will bring from $15 to $20 per month, with board furnished them, and mechanics of all kinds are in great demand. All can certainly procure employment until the first of December, and I am assured in ordinary Winters, can labor conveniently out doors almost the entire season.

* * * * * *

In addition to the matters suggested by your inquiries, I would state that the Territory lying between the Kansas and Missouri Rivers is now occupied *by a decidedly Pro-Slavery population.* On the south side of the Kansas River, and especially along that River, the *Abolitionists have made their chief settlements.* It has occurred to our friends that it would be better, as a matter of policy, and as being more Southern, more agreeable to the Southern emigrants, that a good portion of them should settle South of Kansas River. By this means we will secure the Southern half of the Territory before it is filled by Abolitionists; the Northern half will be filled by Missourians. The representatives have already been apportioned to the different Counties, and adding to our numbers North of the Kansas River, will not increase our strength, for we have a majority there now; but if the Southern men are distributed among the Counties South of the River, their votes will tell.

The emigrants would still come up the Missouri River, and land at Kansas City or Atchison, as they might determine on going to the Eastern or Western portion of the Territory. Atchison is nearer to Lecompton, the Capitol; and I think the better portion of the Southern part of the Territory now open for settlement, can be reached from that point most conveniently. These are, however, matters for future consideration.

I would suggest that you should seek, as far as possible, to induce all who have a small number of slaves to come out. To such this is a peculiarly desirable country, and they need have no fear of their slaves escaping. *The actual presence of a good number of slaves would at once settle this question.*

If I can be useful to you in any way in carrying out the objects of your society, my services are at your command.

Yours respectfully,
Your obedient servant,
J. P. CARR.

Latest Indian News—United States Troops Killed—Seven Slaves Taken Prisoners.

From the Key of the Gulf, April 5.

The United States Mail steamship *Florida*, Capt. COXETTER, from New-Orleans via Tampa and Charlotte's Harbor, arrived here on the 6th inst.

The *Florida* brings intelligence of further Indian depredations on the Manatee, and the particulars of an attack upon a small detachment of United States troops, near Cape Roman.

At Manatee, a small settlement situated five miles from the mouth of the River of that name, the house of Dr. BRADEN, a sugar planter, was attacked the evening of 31st ult., by a small party of Seminoles. Dr. BRADEN was fortunately armed, and returned their random fire with such vigor that they quickly retreated; but passing by the negro quarters, they took seven of his slaves prisoners and made their escape with them and three mules towards the everglades. Great excitement prevailed in the settlement; scouting parties were sent in pursuit, but it is feared with the usual want of success.

The *Florida* touched at Punta Rosa, Charlotte's Harbor, and there was informed by the officer in command, that on the 28th ult., while a fatigue party from Capt. PRATT's command were engaged procuring water from an island near Cape Roman, distant 1½ miles from the camp, they fell into an ambuscade of Indians, and two of their number were killed and two wounded. The party were in two boats and were approaching the beach when the shots were fired. They at once fired a volley in the direction of the smoke, but being too small a force to follow up in pursuit they returned with their killed and wounded to camp.

A strong party immediately visited the spot and discovered marks of blood, but the Indians had all escaped to the main land. The Indians numbered fourteen, as that number of forked sticks planted in the ground indicated that fourteen rifles had rested upon them, to make sure their deadly aim upon the boats. Corporal O'ROON, Company E, 2d Artillery, and one private, name not given, were killed.

New Post-Offices in New-York.

West Bangor, Franklin County, N. Y.; William L. Taylor, Postmaster.

Oswego Lake, Otsego County, N. Y.; Arthur A. Brown, Postmaster.

South Royalton, Niagara County, N. Y.; William [illegible], Postmaster.

DEATH OF DR. J. W. METCALF.—Doctor JAMES W. METCALF, late of the City of New-York, and son-in-law of Hon. SAMUEL R. BETTS, died at Westfield, Mass., on the 10th instant, in the 40th year of his age. The Doctor was a distinguished Homœopathic writer and practitioner, and a highly cultivated man. Two years since, he was constrained by failing health to relinquish his practice and retire to the country, where he gradually sank under a combination of deep-seated maladies, which were aggravated by a severe attack of cholera in 1849.—*Eve. Post.*

RANDOLPH SENTENCED TO BE HUNG.—ISAAC RANDOLPH, (colored,) who murdered his wife in New-Haven on the 24th April, 1855, was brought before the Superior Court, (Tuesday,) and received his sentence. It is that he shall be hung on Thursday, the 10th of July next. RANDOLPH cut his wife's body in pieces, and buried them in different places in his garden; and these facts were revealed, singularly enough, to Gen. [illegible], the murdered woman's father, five months afterwards, in a dream.

FOR THE WEST.—The 8½ o'clock train from the Worcester depot, yesterday morning, took out many persons bound for different portions of the West; some for Iowa, Wisconsin and Minnesota, but a large portion for Kansas. The Kansas party numbered about forty, mostly young men, active, fearless, and full of energy. They expect to receive large accessions before reaching St. Louis.—*Boston Atlas, 15th.*

New-York Daily Times.

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LATEST INTELLIGENCE

By Telegraph to the New-York Daily Times.

Magnetic Telegraph Co.'s Offices—[illegible] Wall-street, and 161 Broadway. House Printing Telegraph—Office No. 21 Wall-street.

FROM WASHINGTON.

No Challenge yet—The Senate Appropriation Bills—Mr. Banks Declines.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 17.

The challenge has not yet passed from Col. LANE to Senator DOUGLAS. It is understood that it awaits an answer to LANE's demand for a retraction of DOUGLAS' offensive language.

The House, to-day, promptly laid upon the table the annual appropriation bills originated by the Senate.

Speaker BANKS positively declines being considered a candidate for the Republican nomination for President or Vice-President. MOSES H. GRINNELL is prominently mentioned for the latter. S.

Mr. Dallas on our Difficulties with Great Britain—Visit of the President to Annapolis. WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 17.

Mr. DALLAS, in a letter just received, says that the subject of the differences between England and the United States will be fully discussed in Parliament. He is led to believe that the discussion will not be devoid of acrimony towards this country, but is prepared to bear it like a philosopher. He mentions, with particularity, numerous acts of marked courtesy extended him, including those of the members of the British Cabinet, and regards these manifestations as expressive of a peaceable disposition toward this country.

The President contemplates leaving Washington to-morrow afternoon, in company with the Secretary of the Navy, for Annapolis, to see the steamer *Merrimac*, where he will be joined, on Saturday, by many members of Congress.

Letter from Joel Palmer, Superintendent of Indian Affairs in Oregon.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 17.

Among the official documents received from Oregon, is a letter from JOEL PALMER, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, who, confirming the statements of Gov. CURRY, says, "the present difficulty in Southern Oregon is wholly attributable to the acts of the whites," adding:

"I cannot but feel it is our duty to adopt such measures as will tend to secure the lives of these Indians, and maintain the guarantee secured by treaty stipulations. The future will prove that this war has been forced upon these Indians against their will, and that, too, by a set of reckless vagabonds for pecuniary and political objects, sanctioned by a numerous population who regard the Treasury of the United States as a legitimate object of plunder. The Indians in that District have been driven to desperation by acts of cruelty against their people. Treaties have been violated and acts of barbarity committed by those claiming to be citizens, that would disgrace the most barbarous nations of earth. If none but those who perpetrated such acts were to be affected by this war, we might look upon it with indifference; but unhappily this is not the case."

The Indian Treaties Ratified by the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 17.

The two treaties for the benefit of Indian tribes in Michigan, recently ratified by the Senate, make provision for their occupation of lands in that State in severalty instead of in common, and diverts the annuities to their moral and industrial improvement. The treaty with certain Indian tribes in New-Mexico—likewise recently ratified—proposes to concentrate them apart from the injurious influences of the Whites, and encourage them in the arts of peace and civilization.

Col. Schlessinger's Retreat—Dispatches from Minister Wheeler to the Government.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 17.

It is said that dispatches from Col. WHEELER, to the Government, mention that Col. SCHLESSINGER's retreat was not a defeat by the Costa Ricans, but a stroke of successful policy, superinduced by the largely overwhelming force of the enemy.

A Dull Day at the Capital—The Adjournment—Kansas—Army News.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

WASHINGTON, Tuesday, April 15, 1856.

The capital has presented scarcely anything of general interest to-day. The Senate was occupied entirely with a local matter, and the House, after receiving resolutions and a few reports from Committees, resumed the consideration of the deficiency appropriation bill, in Committee of the Whole, and non-concurred in a Senate amendment appropriating $300,000 for the continuation of the water works in this District. There seems to be a growing disposition in Congress to discontinue this immense public improvement, which is to develop and enhance the wealth of real-estate holders in Washington and Georgetown, entirely at the expense of the United States. It must be admitted that it is not just to tax the Union for any such purpose—and from present indications, such a course will be persisted in no longer. Private enterprise will undoubtedly take up and complete the work, and supply an abundance of pure water to the public buildings and to private citizens at moderate rates.

ADJOURNMENT OF CONGRESS.

I understand that at the first available opportunity it is designed to renew Mr. COBB's proposition for an adjournment of Congress upon the 14th of July next. It is to be hoped the opponents of the Administration will not be caught napping. It certainly would be very agreeable if Congress could adjourn by the day named, but is it not better for the House, while pushing up its work as rapidly as possible, to retain its power to sit longer, if found necessary. It is evidently the game of the Administration party to get the Appropriation bills out of the way, and then force an adjournment, so as to cut off any general legislation, and especially to prevent any discussion of the Kansas question after the return and report of HOWARD's Committee of Investigation. A number of our friends evidently did not discover this dodge yesterday, and so voted with Mr. COBB. It is to be hoped they will take care not to be unwittingly used by COBB & Co., to aid, by these means, in crushing out the anticipated and important Kansas discussion.

KANSAS.

Mr. WAKEMAN, of New-York, has been endeavoring, for a week past, to get the floor for the purpose of introducing a bill for the immediate admission of Kansas as a State. He has, also, in hand a bill to regulate the fees of United States Marshals, and Proctors, and Advocates, in the United States Courts, so as to increase them about one-quarter. It is his purpose to press this measure upon the House at as early an opportunity as he can obtain.

ARMY NEWS.

A private letter from San Antonio, Texas, contains the following items of army news:

"Colonel R. E. LEE, of the 2d Cavalry, has arrived at Fort Mason, and gone to duty with his regiment. Lieutenant RADZIMINSKY, of the same regiment, has also joined his Company. Colonel LEE was one of our most distinguished officers during the late war with Mexico, and the whole army will hail his appointment to the vacant Brigadiership with delight.

The Department of Texas has no military commander. Gen. SMITH has left for the North, but has not, I believe, turned over his command to any other officer. We hear of no further Indian depredations in this quarter. The troops have made it so hot for them of late that they will be careful of coming down in small parties.

The Camanches in the new reservations on the Clear Fork of the Brazos River are getting along quietly, and much good is anticipated from their establishment there. Four companies of the 2d Cavalry, under the command of Col. HARDEE, are stationed near or on the Reservation, and the State of Texas has extended the United States laws over the country around the Reservation. This keeps off the villainous whisky-sellers who infest the vicinity of all military posts. Capt. BAYLOR, the Sub-Indian Agent, has his residence on the Reservation." S.

XXXIVth CONGRESS—First Session.

SENATE....WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 17.

THE COOLY TRADE.

Mr. SUMNER made a motion that the Committee on Commerce be directed to inquire into the character of the commerce known as the Cooly trade, by which large numbers of the Chinese are transported from their native country in American ships on alleged contracts for service in distant places; also, to ascertain if the same is not conducted in violation of an existing treaty with China, and consider if any legislation is expedient with a view to the prohibition of this commerce, or to prevent abuses incident thereto on board of American ships, or to extend to it the provisions and penalties of the recent Act of Congress regulating the transportation of passengers in American vessels.

BOUNTY LAND.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Bounty Land bill, but without disposing of it adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 17.

APPROPRIATIONS AND EXPENDITURES.

On motion of Mr. PRINGLE, the President was requested to have prepared statements showing the appropriations made during each session of the last three Congresses, particularly distinguishing those made on the recommendation of the President, Heads of Departments and Chiefs of Bureaus, likewise what expenditures were made during the same period, and whether defalcations have occurred, and if so, to what amount.

THE SENATE'S FORTIFICATION BILL TABLED.

The Senate's Fortification bill was then tabled by a large majority, on the ground that it improperly originated in that body.

DEFICIENCIES.

The consideration of the Deficiency bill was resumed and debated till the adjournment.

United States Supreme Court.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, April 17.

No. 82—Argument concluded by Mr Yerger for the appellant.

No. 87—Richard D. Wood et al. vs. Alexander C. Davis. Argued by Messrs. Campbell and Browning for the appellants, and by Mr. Carlisle for the appellee.

Massachusetts Legislature.

THE GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY—THE LIQUOR LAW.

BOSTON, Thursday, April 17.

In the Senate to-day, a bill was reported incorporating WM. APPLETON, Esq., and others, as the Globe Insurance Company, with a capital of one million dollars.

A minority report was presented from the Committee on the Liquor Law, comprising twelve sections. The second section empowers the city and town authorities to license persons of good moral character to sell pure liquors and to revoke their licenses at pleasure.

The weather is warm, and it is raining this evening.

THE WAKEMANITES.

Trial and Acquittal of the Persons Charged with the Murder of Justus W. Mathews.

The trial of RHODA WAKEMAN, SAMUEL SLY and THANKFUL S. HERSEY, for the murder of JUSTUS MATHEWS, was commenced in the Superior Court at New-Haven on Wednesday. The "Prophetess" appears as sincere as ever, and her disciples, SLY and the woman HERSEY, are unmoved by their situation. The prisoners are defended by Ex-Governor DUTTON and JOSEPH SHELDON, JR. The prosecution is conducted by District-Attorney FOSTER and JOHN D. CANDEE. Judges HINMAN and WALDO preside.

The defendants pleaded not guilty. Counsel for defence did not deny the murder, but set up the plea that the act was done while defendants labored under an insane delusion. SLY is indicted as the principal, and the two women as accessories. The District-Attorney opened the case by exhibiting a plan of the house in which the murder was committed.

The witnesses called on Wednesday were ALMERON SANFORD, POLLY A. SANFORD, ISRAEL WOODEN, Dr. DAVID L. DOGGETT and PERRY A. JEWETT. The evidence develops no new facts beyond those which have already been published in the TIMES.

The Court adjourned to Thursday.

BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW-HAVEN, Thursday, April 17.

The Jury in the trial of SAMUEL SLY, Widow WAKEMAN, and THANKFUL HERSEY, for the murder of JUSTUS W. MATHEWS, this afternoon returned a verdict of not guilty, on the sole ground of insanity. The parties were all tried on one indictment. The result was generally anticipated.

Political.

REORGANIZATION OF THE WHIG PARTY IN KENTUCKY—CALL FOR ANOTHER NATIONAL CONVENTION.

The Old-Line Whigs of Kentucky assembled in mass meeting at Lexington on the 12th inst. Hon. RICHARD HAWES, of Bourbon, presided. In his opening speech he declared that Kentucky Whigs utterly "Repudiate all connection with the Abolition and Free-Soil parties of the Free States, because of their agitation of the question of Slavery, their invasion of the domestic rights and institutions of the Slave States; and their usurped claims to the settlement and occupation of the Territories of the United States, to the exclusion of the equal participation of the people of the Slave States."

This was the tenor of the speeches generally. A platform was adopted, embodying a declaration of inflexible adherence to ancient Whig principles, and an address to the Whigs of Kentucky and of the Union, was adopted.

The Convention also adopted a resolution recommending to Whigs of the United States that they *assemble in National Convention at Louisville on the 4th of July next*, to consider the propriety of nominating candidates for President and Vice-President.

GOV. SEWARD IN WISCONSIN.

The Beloit *Journal* and the Madison *Journal* (Wisconsin) have taken strong ground in favor of the nomination of WILLIAM H. SEWARD as the Republican candidate for President. The Madison *Journal* expresses the opinion that "no Anti-Slavery man yet spoken of for the Presidency will carry Wisconsin by as large a majority as WILLIAM H. SEWARD."

Senator Douglas Fifteen Years Ago.

In the fourth volume of the "Law Reporter" (Boston, 1842) we find the following account of a person who has recently been prominent before the American people. It is contained in a letter from a Boston lawyer who had emigrated to Illinois. After speaking of a change in the Judiciary, made for party purposes, he says:

"The Judge of our Circuit is S. A. DOUGLAS, a youth of 28, who was the Democratic candidate for Congress in 1838, in opposition to STUART, the late member from this County. He is a Vermonter, a man of considerable talent, and, in the way of dispatching business, is a perfect "steam-engine in breeches." This dispatch is the only benefit our Circuit will derive from the change. He is the most *democratic* Judge I ever knew. While a case is going on he leaves the bench and goes among the people and among the members of the Bar, takes a cigar and has a social smoke with them, or often sitting in their laps, being in person say five feet *nothing* or thereabouts, and probably weighing one hundred pounds. I have often thought we should cut a queer figure if one of your Suffolk bar should accidentally drop in."

MURDERERS OF A FAMILY.—Mrs. HUBBARD, who was indicted with her husband, JOHN HUBBARD, for the murder of the French family in Wabash county, Indiana, took a change of venue to Grant county, and her trial came off last week and resulted in a conviction, verdict and sentence to the *penitentiary for life*. The testimony was the same in all substantial parts as that on which her husband was tried, sentenced and hung in Wabash county.

FOUR DAYS LATER FROM EUROPE.

ARRIVAL OF THE BALTIC.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT NEWS.

PEACE RESTORED.

A TREATY SIGNED.

Demonstrations in London and Paris.

The Difficulty between England and the United States.

NEWS FROM INDIA AND CHINA.

ADVANCE IN CONSOLS.

Rate of Discount Reduced by the Bank of France.

The U. S. mail steamer *Baltic*, from Liverpool, at 8½ A. M. of Wednesday, April 2, arrived at her dock at about 12 o'clock yesterday.

The *Africa* arrived at Liverpool at 4 P. M. of Monday, March 31. When off Holyhead, the *Africa* made a signal to the shore, "No tidings of the *Pacific*," an announcement which was immediately telegraphed to Liverpool and London, and served to extinguish the hopes of the most sanguine in regard to the safety of the missing ship.

The *Baltic* brings the news that PEACE WAS SIGNED AT PARIS ON SUNDAY, THE 30TH OF MARCH. The event was announced in Paris and London by salvos of artillery. Paris was illuminated, and in England the church bells were pealed.

Three or four weeks must elapse ere ratifications of the treaty can be exchanged. Details of adjustment are referred to a Commission. The great event of peace has swallowed up all minor subjects of news.

A telegraphic dispatch, from Madrid of the 29th inst. announces that the financial project of M. SANTA CRUZ was adopted on the 28th by the Cortes, by a majority of 184 to 97. The solution of this question occurs very favorably for the Government; it prevents or postpones a conflict between the constituent Cortes, the results of which might have been disastrous to all parties.

The steamer *Bombay* arrived at Trieste March 29, at 1:45 A. M., in 120 hours from Alexandria, which port she left on the 23d of March. The Indian and China mails were to leave Alexandria on the 24th of March, with advices from Calcutta of the 23d of February, Bombay the 6th of March, Hong Kong the 15th of February, Shanghae the 7th of February, and Canton the 13th of February. The annexation of Oude had been completed without disturbance. Lord CANNING reached Calcutta on the 29th of February, and was sworn in as Governor-General on the 1st of March. Lord DALHOUSIE was to have left Calcutta for Suez on the 6th of March. The Santal districts are quiet for the present. From the continuance of rain a scarcity is apprehended throughout India. At Bombay trade has improved. The money market was easier. At Calcutta trade was inanimate; Indigo has been steadily maintained. The import market has improved. Exchange at Calcutta, 2s. 8⅜d.; at Bombay 2s. 2⅛d. The revenue and expenditure of Hong Kong show a surplus. The insurrection in China is subsiding. Exchange at Canton 5s.; at Shanghae 6s. 7½d. The *Alhambra*, with the Marseilles mail, had not arrived at Alexandria.

Liverpool Cotton Market has been strengthened by the Peace news, and prices have advanced on "low" American ⅛d.@¼d. ℔ lb., and on other grades 1-16d.@⅛d., mostly ⅛d., with sales of 24,000 bales during the two days (Monday, 31st of March, and Tuesday, 1st of April,) including 6,000 on speculation. Middling Orleans quoted 6d.; Middling Mobile and Uplands 5⅞d. Total sales of the three days, since sailing of the *Cambria*, 29,000 bales, including 9,500 to speculators and importers. In Manchester there has been a steady demand for Yarns and Goods, but business has been checked by the advance asked by holders. The *Africa's* advices produced no effect on the Cotton Markets.

Breadstuffs continue dull, but prices have not receded. Present quotations are called, for Wheat, red, 9s. 8d.@10 1d.; white, 10s.@11s. 6d. ℔ 70 lbs.; Western Canal Flour, 30s.@34s; Philadelphia and Baltimore, 35s.@36s. ℔ bbl. White Indian Corn, top price, 39s.; mixed and yellow, 30s. 6d.

There is not much doing in PROVISIONS. Buyers of Beef still hold off, but holders show no disposition to give way in prices, and the business is, therefore, quite in retail. Pork is unchanged; there have been no parcels offering since last advices.

Considerable recent arrivals of Bacon had been offered at auction, and sold readily at full prices, ranging from 50s. 6d. and 54s. to 56s. Lard quiet at 54s. @55s., pending the landing of recent arrivals. Tallow steady, at late quotations.

Resin is reported dull, at 4s. 7d.@4s. 8d. In Sugar a moderate business had been done at unchanged rates. Coffee quiet.

Since the declaration of Peace the upward movement in the Funds has been steady and decided, Consols advancing gradually to 93¼, at which quotation they close.

The Bank of France has reduced rate of discount from 6 per cent. to 5 per cent.

AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

Signing of the Peace Documents—Rejoicings in Paris—The Peace Inkstand—The Countess Walewski, &c., &c.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

PARIS, Sunday evening, March 30, 1856.

AT LAST!

After one false alarm, the long suspense is over. Last Sunday the people, on the hint of the police, prepared for an immediate illumination. But, between the Sultan and M. DE MANTEUFFEL, another hard week's work was added to the labors of the Conference, and it was not till late last evening that the document was ready for signature. To-day, at 1 o'clock, the members of the Conference, in grand costume, repaired to the Council Chamber, and signed the document. At 2 o'clock 101 guns were fired from the Invalides, and from each of the eighteen forts which surround Paris. At 3 o'clock, the following proclamation, in large type, was posted on walls of the city:

CONGRESS OF PARIS, Sunday, March 30, 1856.

Peace was signed to-day at 1 o'clock, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

The Plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia, and Turkey, have affixed their signatures to the Treaty which puts an end to the present war, and which, in regulating the Eastern question, fixes the repose of Europe on solid and durable bases.

PIETRI, Prefect of Police.

The Treaty was drawn up by a Committee of one representative of each Government, from instructions drawn from each day's proceedings. The report of the Committee was adopted unanimously in the sitting of Saturday. Seven copies of this treaty were prepared on parchment, under the direction of M. FEUILLET, the head of the Protocol Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, one for each Government.

In signing, the Plenipotentiaries first examined carefully that each copy of the treaty corresponded. Count WALEWSKI, as President of the Conference, signed each of the seven copies first; then the representatives of each Government signed first in turn, so that the copy destined for each government will bear first after the signature of the President the signatures of its own representatives. After the President, and the two representatives of the Government to which the copy belonged, the rest signed in alphabetical order. In this manner all questions of jealousy in regard to precedence was avoided. The signing occupied an hour and a half, which is not curious, in view of the fact that there were three hundred and eighty-eight flourishes to make. There were seven copies of the treaty, and fourteen names to be signed to each, making in all ninety-eight names. The name of any individual in France, holding a higher position than that of domestic, signed without one or more characteristic flourishes, would be almost without moral force.

The treaty was signed with a quill prepared for the occasion. The Plenipotentiaries intended each to preserve the quill with which he signed his name and made his flourishes. But the Empress having expressed a desire to preserve the quill with which the treaty was signed, the Plenipotentiaries acceded to her wish, and a pen was accordingly prepared for this purpose. An eagle's quill was selected, which was elegantly mounted in gold. Why this bellicose emblem was chosen instead of a goose quill, does not appear.

The visit rendered by the Plenipotentiaries to the Emperor immediately after the signing of the treaty, was to give and to receive felicitations. Their labor, however, is far from being concluded. Couriers started this evening, for Constantinople, St. Petersburg, Berlin, Vienna, Turin, and London, each bearing a copy of the treaty for the ratification of the monarch of each country. But during the period of four weeks which will elapse before the treaty can be ratified, returned to Paris and given to the world, a series of minor points are to be considered and fixed by the conference. These subsidiary points can be discussed even after the ratification of the general treaty. For instance, in the protocol of Vienna (the Esterhazy propositions) the Plenipotentiaries said: "The new frontier (of Bessarabia) will start from the environs of Chotym, and will follow the line of mountains which extends to the southeast." A subsequent examination shows that there are nothing but plains where mountains were supposed to have been seen. Again, the Danubian Principalities were promised an organization in conformity to their wishes; but these wishes are yet to be ascertained, and I imagine they will ascertain them rather slowly if they continue to stop the couriers who bear petitions. Again, the navigation of the Danube, the rights of those who live upon its borders, the keeping of the mouths of the river, suppose numerous regulations which have need of being prepared with time and care by special persons. These are a few of the most important details which the Conference will yet have to consider and fix, and they can as well be done after the signing of the treaty as before.

The Crimean army will remain until after the ratification.

The probable provisions of the treaty will form the subject of excitement for the next four weeks. For while the obligation of secrecy on the part of the Plenipotentiaries and their *employés* will remain as binding as ever, there is yet less reason for maintaining the obligation, and in consequence, the chances are in favor of its being divulged. But it can only be divulged piece by piece, and so long as these pieces are not by authority, they will only serve to increase the doubt and excitement. The *Patrie* of this evening, however, assures its readers that the treaty is of a nature to give a complete and legitimate satisfaction for the great interests for which France and England took up arms. This journal goes further, and insists that the four guarantees are largely applied, and that the fifth paragraph has been realized in a manner to give to Europe all the security she could desire, without at the same time humiliating Russia. But notwithstanding this assurance of the ministerial journal, a very large number of persons will persist in believing, until they know differently, that the peace is not based upon either a solid or a durable basis, and that it only affords an escape for Russia to gather strength and experience for another effort at a later period. The recriminations of the London journals find a ready echo in Paris at this moment, notwithstanding the journals attack that sheet without mercy. It is safe to say, I think, that the reports against the value and soundness of the treaty are too persistent and wide-spread not to have had a certain stamp of authority in their origin.

The illumination of the city this evening, although the weather is beautiful, does not appear so general as on the occasion of the birth of the Imperial prince. But this fact is readily explained. The illumination in the first instance was a personal mark of respect to the chief of state, which to avoid would, have earned a black mark on the note-book of some police agent, while an abstinence on the occasion of the declaration of peace, carries with it no implication whatever of a nature to compromise the political standing of the individual. The illumination, however, is beautiful, but there appears no excitement in the street, by which one could judge that any unusual event had occurred. The French are a singular people; for if it had not been for the proclamations posted here and there on dead walls, one might walk from one end of the city to the other in a crowd of promenaders and not know the cause of the illumination from anything he should see or hear.

Fortunes never come singly. This morning, a few hours before the Count WALEWSKI signed the seven parchments which are to give a "solid and durable peace to Europe," the Countess WALEWSKI gave birth to a fine child of the female sex.

The inkstand which was used on the occasion of signing the peace, was made expressly to the order of the Conference, and cost eleven thousand francs! It is a monumental affair, decorated in the style of the first Empire. So you see that the members of the Conference are not wanting in an estimation of their own importance. In fact, all their movements, from the commencement, have betrayed an undignified degree of self-importance which would scarcely have been anticipated in such a body of really talented men.

The grand review of Tuesday in honor of Peace, will be composed of sixty thousand men. The Emperor has invited the Count ORLOFF (who, as you know, is a high military officer) and his military suite to accompany him to the review. Marshals VAILLANT, MAGNAN, BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, CASTELLANE, CANROBERT and BOSQUET, will be in the suite, and a large number of foreign officers at this moment in Paris. MALAKOFF.

PEACE RESTORED.

Signing of the Treaty.

From the London Gazette Extraordinary.

A dispatch has been this morning received from the Earl of CLARENDON, Her Majesty's Principal Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, dated Paris, March 30, announcing the signature of peace at 2 o'clock on that day, at the Foreign Office in Paris.

The Plenipotentiaries of Great Britain, of Austria, of France, of Prussia, of Russia, of Sardinia, and of Turkey, have affixed their signatures to the treaty which puts an end to the war, and which, while definitively settling the Eastern question, establishes the tranquility of Europe on solid and durable bases.

The exchange of the ratifications will take place at Paris in four weeks, or sooner, if possible; until that time the stipulations of the treaty cannot be made public.

From the Supplement to the London Gazette Extraordinary, March 31.

Hon. SPENCER PONSONBY arrived at the Foreign-office this morning from Paris, with the definitive treaty for the restoration of peace, and for the maintenance of the integrity and independence of the Ottoman Empire, which was yesterday signed at Paris by the Plenipotentiaries of Her Majesty, of the Emperor of the French, of the King of Sardinia, and of the Sultan, and also of the Emperor of Austria and of the King of Prussia, on the one part, and of the Emperor of all the Russias on the other.

From the Moniteur, March 31.

"The Plenipotentiaries of the Congress met at noon yesterday, in uniform, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, to sign the treaty. Immediately after the sitting all the Plenipotentiaries proceeded in a body to the Tuileries, where they had the honor of being received by the Emperor.

At 2 o'clock a salvo of 101 guns announced the conclusion of peace to the population of Paris.

In the evening the whole city was spontaneously illuminated in the most brilliant manner."

[illegible]

Paris (March 30) correspondent of the London Times.

The great question that has kept all Europe in suspense for weeks past is at last resolved. The treaty of peace with Russia was signed between 1 and 2 o'clock this day, at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The guns of the Invalides have announced the fact to the population of Paris, and before the hour at which I am now writing the tidings will have been borne on the electric wires to the most remote part of the French territory. I telegraphed to you at midday that within an hour or two Peace would be concluded, and again when the intelligence was communicated in a supplement to the *Moniteur*.

A Council of Ministers was held at the Tuileries at 11½ o'clock, and remained sitting till 12¼ o'clock.

The Emperor presided, and gave his last instructions, and Count WALEWSKI returned to his official residence to receive the Plenipotentiaries. They appeared in full uniform, and wore all their orders and decorations. They assembled in the *Salle des Conférences* before 1 o'clock, and after the treaty was read over, proceeded to sign it, in the same alphabetical order in which they have been used to take their places during the conferences.

Crowds of people had been out from an early hour, as it was known that something important was to occur, and numerous groups of spectators gathered on the quays opposite and close to the Foreign-Office, to see the Plenipotentiaries pass. They were received, both on going and returning, with marks of great respect from the people.

Everything took place as mentioned. The moment the signatures were completed the expected signal was given and the cannon from the esplanade of the Invalides proclaimed the news, before the Plenipotentiaries had quitted the hall. Soon after, the following notice was posted up on the walls of Paris:—

CONGRESS OF PARIS, Sunday, March 30, 1856.

"Peace has been signed this day at 1 o'clock at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. The Plenipotentiaries of France, Austria, Great Britain, Prussia, Russia, Sardinia and Turkey, have affixed their signatures to the treaty which puts an end to the present war, and which, by settling the question of the East, establishes the repose of Europe on solid and durable bases. (Signed.)

PIETRI, Prefect of Police.

The notice was read by thousands, with intense curiosity and with great satisfaction. Soon after appeared a supplement to the *Moniteur* containing the same announcement. The effect produced is, of course, all that could be imagined, and the feeling would very probably have been much more strongly expressed, had it not been that for two or three days past the conclusion was confidently expected for this day. The weather is fine, the day serene, the sun warm and unclouded, and all the thoroughfares are thronged with people. Already preparations are made for the illuminations of to-night, which it is expected will rival the display on the birth of the Imperial Prince.

I should not omit the coincidence that the Countess WALEWSKI, wife of the Minister for Foreign Affairs and President of the Congress, was delivered of a girl this morning at 9 o'clock, only three or four hours before her husband affixed his signature to the Treaty of Peace.

The Plenipotentiaries will continue to meet during the present week, as before, for the settlement of other matters not of a light or unimportant character, which have not yet been settled. They, and the resident members of the diplomatic corps, dine in full uniform with the Minister of Foreign Affairs to-morrow.

The treaty will not be made public until the exchange of the ratifications; and, as Constantinople and St. Petersburg are distant from Paris, the Plenipotentiaries remain still bound by their obligation of silence for two or three weeks to come.

ANNOUNCEMENT OF PEACE IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT BY LORD PALMERSTON.

Parliament reassembled on Monday evening, March 31, and proceeded with the ordinary routine business. After the lapse of some time,

Mr. FRENCH said it was without precedent that the war should be concluded without her Majesty's Ministers condescending to inform the House of the fact.

Lord PALMERSTON replied—The House is probably aware, from the *Gazette*, that yesterday, at 1 o'clock, a treaty of peace was signed at Paris. [Cheers.] The House will have seen by the announcement in the *Gazette* that it was determined by the Congress, that the particular conditions of the treaty should not be made public until the ratifications had been exchanged. And that, indeed, is the usual course, for it is a mark of obvious deference to the Sovereigns who are parties to the treaty. At the same time, without going into any details of the conditions, the main substance of which is already known to all the world, because it has been embodied in protocols and published in every country of Europe, I may say, at least, that my conviction is, that that treaty of peace will be deemed satisfactory by this country and by Europe. [Cheers.] Sir, it will be found that the objects for which the war was undertaken have been fully accomplished. It will be found that by the stipulations of that treaty the integrity and independence of the Turkish Empire will be secured as far as human arrangement can effect that purpose. [Cheers.] It will be found, that that treaty is honorable to all the powers who are contracting parties to it, and I trust that while on the one hand it has put an end to a war which every friend to humanity must naturally have wished to see concluded, on the other hand it will lay the foundations of a peace which, I trust, so far, at least, as regards the circumstances out of which the war began, will be lasting and enduring. [Hear, hear.] Sir, during the negotiations which have led to this peace, I am happy to say that the same cordiality which has prevailed among the Allies in carrying on the war has also mainly contributed to the conclusion of peace, and that we shall leave off at the conclusion of this war in a stricter and closer alliance with them—and in a more extended alliance than existed during the continuance of the war; and that, therefore, the future permanence not only of a good understanding but of an intimate connection of the great Powers of Europe will have been cemented and strengthened by the communications that have taken place during the negotiations. [Hear, hear.] Sir, I have nothing more to say, except that it must be gratifying to the country to know that nothing could exceed the ability with which the British negotiators have performed their arduous and difficult task during the negotiations, and that Lord CLARENDON and Lord COWLEY have not only maintained the honor, dignity, and interests of the country they represented, but by their conciliatory conduct have secured for themselves and their country the respect, esteem, and good-will of those with whom they had to do. The ratifications are to be exchanged as soon as they can be received at Constantinople and St. Petersburg. The limitation of time has been four weeks, but I should hope that within three weeks the ratifications will be exchanged at Paris. [Cheers.]

SPEECH OF NAPOLEON ON THE PEACE.

The *Times* Paris correspondent writes that, when the news of the signing of the treaty was announced to the Emperor, he expressed himself to the following effect:—He thanked the Plenipotentiaries for having come in person to him with such agreeable tidings. He observed that the result of their labors during the Conferences was the complete realization of the speech delivered by Lord CLARENDON in the House of Lords, and that the peace which the allies were determined on concluding was one which carried with it no humiliation to Russia, and which did not compromise the dignity or independence of any one. It was, in fact, such as a great nation might propose or accept without degradation; and it, therefore, had all the elements of solidity and durability. And, he added, that so favorable a result was, in a great measure, owing to the conciliatory spirit and the moderation which marked the policy of England, and which was particularly felt in the course of the present Conferences.

PROCLAMATION OF PEACE IN LONDON.

From the London News, April 1.

Yesterday morning, at an early hour, large crowds of people began to assemble in and around the Royal Exchange, in the anticipation that the conclusion of peace would be formally proclaimed by the Lord Mayor. By 11 o'clock the assemblage comprised several thousand individuals, and a good deal of impatience and disappointment was manifested that the Chief Magistrate of the City had neither appeared himself nor sent any intimation of his intention to come. Meantime the crowd increased, and several influential city gentlemen forwarded a message to the Lord Mayor, requesting him to present himself to the people, and gratify them by publicly reading any official communication that he might have received upon the subject of peace. His lordship urged as an objection to that course, that the peace was not yet ratified, but ultimately consented to adopt the course suggested. Accordingly, at 12 o'clock, he quitted the Mansion House, accompanied by the City Marshal, (both being dressed in plain attire,) and made his way to the centre of the open area, west of the Royal Exchange, where he was received by a tremendous and long-continued burst of enthusiastic cheering. The scene at this moment was of an imposing character. The magnificent flight of steps in front of the Exchange, the whole of the area adjoining the Mansion House stairs and portico, the railings of the

Bank of England, the pavement on every available [illegible] was crowded [illegible] with those whom business had [illegible] drawn up [illegible] everything was quiet and orderly [illegible] when the Lord Mayor proceeded to [illegible] the multitude.

[illegible] intimation of peace would hardly be made until after the treaty of peace agreed to by the Plenipotentiaries at Paris should be ratified, the occasion [illegible] of great congratulation, and he [illegible] an official communication which he [illegible] morning received from Her Majesty's Secretary of State for the Home Department. (Lord [illegible]) [illegible] as follows:

WHITEHALL, March 31, 1856.

MY LORD MAYOR: I have the honor to acquaint you that a dispatch has this morning been received from the Earl of CLARENDON, dated Paris, March 30, announcing that a definitive treaty for the restoration of peace and for the maintenance of the integrity [illegible] of the Ottoman Empire was [illegible] at Paris by the Plenipotentiaries of [illegible] the Emperor of the French, of [illegible] and of the Sultan, and also of the [illegible] of Austria and the King of Prussia on the [illegible] Emperor of all the Russias on the other. (Signed) G. GREY.

After cheers for the Queen, Army and Navy, and Allies, the spectators dispersed.

At noon a large crowd assembled at the Exchange, in expectation that the Heralds would appear in full [illegible] tabards of gold, to proclaim peace. No one appeared, however, except the Mayor, who again read the above letter. At 1 o'clock the Tower and Park guns fired a salute of 101. Flags were generally displayed in the city and from the shipping. In other cities the same displays were made, quietly and without enthusiasm.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN LONDON.

At 10 o'clock last night a Royal salute was fired both at the Horse Guards and the Tower in honor of the conclusion of a treaty of peace, the news of which had been received from Paris by the Government in the course of the day. At the first booming of the guns from the Horse Guards crowds of people, to whom this was the first signal of the event, rushed out into the streets to receive a confirmation of their anticipations, and the joy which the intelligence inspired was manifest and general. [illegible] the esplanade behind the Horse Guards and the Mall was thronged by an eager [illegible] of persons desirous of participating in the rejoicing, but it was only those who at that hour [illegible] by the Duke of York's Column that [illegible] to obtain admission; others who were [illegible] about in great numbers in front of the Horse Guards, along Whitehall, at Charing Cross, and in Pall Mall, till after 11 o'clock. The bells of St. Martin's Church, St. Bride's, and several of the other churches, also rang a series of merry peals in celebration of the joyous occasion, at intervals until midnight.

DEMONSTRATIONS IN PARIS.

From the Paris Patrie.

At 2 o'clock the cannon of the Invalides resounded. It announced the signature of peace. The Parisian population which thronged the boulevards and the public promenades, under a magnificent sun, [illegible] to be looking out for the glad tidings [illegible] The news universally [illegible] the greatest joy, and preparations for illuminations to celebrate the memorable event this evening may be seen in every street.

[illegible] 1 o'clock the [illegible] of police's proclamation [illegible] on all the walls of Paris announcing that all the members of the Congress signed the treaty of peace at the Hotel of the Minister for Foreign Affairs. For this last sitting the plenipotentiaries dressed in full uniform, and wore all their decorations.

To-morrow M. WALEWSKI will give a grand dinner to the members of the Congress, the Corps Diplomatique and the grand dignitaries of State.

[illegible] are enabled to add that the treaty is of a [illegible] complete and legitimate satisfaction to [illegible] in behalf of which France and [illegible] resorted to arms. It is a glorious peace, and one that will be fruitful to everybody. The four points are fully carried out [illegible] and the fifth paragraph has been realized in such a manner as to give to Europe all the security it could ask for without at the same time humiliating Russia.

At the hour of going to press the signing of the [illegible] each plenipotentiary has to sign "four times ninety-six paragraphs" (*Quatre fois quatre-vingt-seize paragraphs.*)

Every precaution has been taken to prevent the renewal of hostilities, notwithstanding the expiration of the armistice on March 31, but it is confidently stated that the allied armies will maintain their positions on the Russian territory until the ratifications of the treaty are exchanged.

The Austrian Government is actively occupied with the fresh reduction of its army. If we may credit a rumor current in political circles in Vienna, the orders relative to this reduction were not issued until after the receipt of a dispatch from Count Buol, announcing that France would reduce the effective of her troops immediately after the conclusion of peace.

THE STATE OF ITALY BROUGHT UP IN THE CONFERENCE.

Paris Correspondence of the London Times, March 30.

Another and more serious topic was, I am told, subsequently brought forward by the Sardinian Plenipotentiary, namely, the State of Italy. M. [illegible] called the attention of Congress to the present [illegible] of that country. He entered into details, dwelt on the danger of leaving so important a question undecided, and declared that the Congress ought not to separate without coming to some decision on the question. Count BUOL expressed his surprise that such a subject should be brought before Plenipotentiaries assembled in Congress on the Eastern, and not on the Italian question, and maintained that it was not within their functions. Count CAVOUR disputed that opinion; he denied that the question was less Italian than European, and maintained that as they were there [illegible] on matters relating to the general interest and welfare of Europe at large, Italy was a perfectly legitimate subject for their consideration. He declared that, if something were not done, another Congress would have to assemble soon again. Count BUOL disputed the right of Count CAVOUR to speak in the name of Italy; he (Count CAVOUR) was in Paris simply as the Plenipotentiary of the Piedmontese Government, and he had no authority to speak in the name of the Pope, the King of Naples, or the Grand Duke of Tuscany. Count CAVOUR replied that he was there as an Italian, and that his right to speak for Italy was not less than that assumed by Count BUOL, who spoke throughout in the name of Germany, whereas Austria was but a single member of the Confederation. Count BUOL denied the analogy sought to be established between the two countries; the States of Italy had no resemblance to the Germanic Confederation. Austria was the most important member of that Confederation—as such she presided at the Diet, and therefore wherever Germanic interests were discussed the Plenipotentiary of Austria was perfectly entitled, where no other Germanic representative was present, to speak in the name of the whole; but such was not the case with Sardinia. With respect to the occupation of part of Italy by foreign troops, which, he presumed, was one of the grievances, it hardly became the Congress to discuss that point, seeing that one of the first effects of the resolution adopted by the Congress would be the occupation of part of the Sultan's dominions by French, English, and, if need be, by Sardinian troops. He again questioned the propriety of introducing a topic with which in nowise the present Congress had anything to do. Count CAVOUR said that the object for which the Allied troops were to occupy the Sultan's dominions was very different from the occupation of Italy by foreign troops. The Allies had made war in defence of the independence and integrity of Turkey, that independence and integrity having been endangered by Russia. The situation of Turkey as it was, and the peculiar condition of the subjects of the Sultan, were among the causes of that danger. The obligation imposed on the Allies was to protect the Porte not merely from immediate but from future peril, and the way to do so was by the removal of the causes which led to it. The Allies were not only bound to aid Turkey in her resistance to Russia, but also to aid her in preventing the recurrence of aggression. This prevention was by means of the reforms in the internal administration of the country, which the Ottoman Government had resolved on adopting; and the occupation of Turkey by the troops of the Powers in alliance with her was only with the view of enabling the Sultan to carry out those reforms. The Italian occupation was for a different object; it was for the protection of Governments who refused to introduce any reforms. M. CAVOUR also denied that the introduction of the Italian question was inopportune, or that it took the Congress by surprise. The observations which, he contended, he had a right to make, were nothing more than the development of a memorandum which had been drawn up by the Sardinian Government, at the request of the Emperor NAPOLEON, and presented to His Majesty. He made some further observations in the same sense, and again entreated the Congress to take the question into consideration, as, if they did not, he feared that before two years passed away *the Italian question would force itself on the attention of Europe.*

The proceedings of the Congress have been generally kept so carefully secret that no one will be [illegible] for any statement of what passed. Nevertheless, my information comes from so respectable a source that I think I may venture to say, that if not the exact words spoken by the parties, something of the kind took place, and I believe that, at all events, the substance of the report is correct. I cannot say whether the discussion on Italy will be found [illegible] a place in the minutes of the sittings. [illegible] that the animated conversation which [illegible] the admission of the Prussian Plenipotentiaries on Saturday, and which [illegible] to the conference [illegible] also omitted. No resolution [illegible] brought forward by Count CAVOUR [illegible] whether it will be one of [illegible] to be settled by the Plenipotentiaries after the signing of the treaty of peace. [illegible] said to have been alluded to by Count CAVOUR was asked by the Emperor from the King of Sardinia the day before the departure of the latter from Paris on his return to his own States, and is only the result of several conversations between the two Sovereigns on the affairs of Italy.

ENGLAND AND THE UNITED STATES.

A Sensible View of the Differences between England and the United States.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: Notwithstanding [illegible] man, there must be [illegible] human nature which [illegible] the pernicious effects of misgovernment, or long ago the world would have become one universal scene of discord, want of discipline. Notwithstanding that the normal condition of our species, ever since Cain beat out his brother's brains, has been one of war, yet, thanks to the Christian religion, to the civilizing influence of commerce, to the better instruction of communities, and, by consequence, to the increased pressure of public opinion upon public action, wars have become less frequent and of less duration. Few and scant, however, are the obligations which any nation in our day is under to its Ministers—its head servants—for a peaceful present, or for the prospect of a prosperous future. Every improvement in respect to these must be imputed in large proportion to private individual excellence, and very seldom to official worth. Theoretically, the best and wisest men rule over us, but practically they seem the reverse of good and wise when tested by results, and whenever the ends which crown their works are compared with the ends which crown the works of others, who serve directly neither Prince nor President, nor any power Supreme.

Owing to a negligent, dilatory and slipshod manner of doing business, two subjects of dissension, which any clear-headed man of honor could have settled in the course of 24 hours, have thrown into violent commotion two nations, which, in the words of one of your foremost writers, "are bound together more than two nations ever were by similar interests." The late Minister of the United States to England, I am told, on good authority, was assured from the moment of his arrival in that country, of the ardent desire of the English Government to be well quit of Central America and of everything pertaining to it, provided that the riddance could be effected without any sacrifice of honor. And what was there to prevent your shaking off such an unprofitable incumbrance, I should like to know, without stopping to question the wisdom of ever having assumed it? The only answer which I have as yet received, that it would not do for you to be clamored and bullied out of your asserted rights, is far from being satisfactory. When we behold an empty-handed individual in cotton frock, boldly asserting his real or supposed rights in front of a steel-clad gentleman, revolver in hand, that man we may "write down as an ass," if we will, or christen him fool, but coward or bully—companions close akin—never, while our vernacular shall remain in joint.

In spite of incessant and indecent charges against the American character in the European press, both of recent and ancient date, I much doubt if Americans are more possessed of the spirit of bullyism than other men. With their handful of ships opposed to your navy, "such as ocean never bore before," and with their apology for an army to set in array against an English force, "such as no Englishman ever yet commanded," I put it to your common sense and good judgment whether it is likely that my countrymen ever entertained the wild and silly notion of browbeating yours. It is ungenerous, nay, it is useless, the attempt to shift the weightier mass of blame from English to American shoulders. The "letting out of waters" began on this side of the ocean, when you sent to Washington a negotiator of treaties who had proved himself at Madrid, as I heard his fellow diplomatist call him, "*Le moins intelligent de tous les hommes d'esprit.*" But it must be owned, on the other hand that his American collaborator in that bungling job, the Bulwer-Clayton Treaty, gains nothing by comparison with him. Then, much mischief was caused by Lord CLARENDON's inadvertent speech about the English and French superintendence of American affairs, the ill effects of which he tried every means but the right one to remedy. Instead of simply telling his fellow lords that a wrong construction had been put upon his words (a declaration which would have been hailed by every American with delight and unbounded credence) his Lordship, it seems, contented himself with writing a note to Gen. WEBB, having a talk with Mr. BUCHANAN, and indicting a dispatch to Mr. CRAMPTON. And now, after the lapse of many months, by a rare chance, the parties who are most interested begin to see a little daylight where, indeed, there ought never to have been the slightest obscurity. Was there ever a more slovenly procedure? Quite as carelessly was the arbitration proposition managed. Her Majesty's Secretary for Foreign Affairs spoke about it to the American Minister in London, wrote about it to her representative in Washington, then discoursed about it and of its rejection and renewal, and now the whole turns out to be a great mistake and mystification. Time has been lost, ill-feelings have been aroused, unfounded complaints have been uttered, and the work must be commenced anew. Is it for such trifling that men in office are paid and pampered? Afterwards comes the enlistment affair—"a ridiculous cause of quarrel," you may say, but for that very reason the more dangerous, and the more quickly to be disposed of in peaceful fashion. If England and America are doomed to fight, for the comfort of the chronicler now and ever, if from no higher motive, let it be for something tangible, definable, and of real importance—something which one side insists upon having, and which the other persists in refusing. In such a fight the parties would have at least the satisfaction of knowing which of them carried the point in dispute. But, even in this matter of enlistment, it was not the Americans who lifted the "first stone." Your sapient rulers "relied on American advice and information," they say, when the only advice and information they needed were to be met with in law books common to everybody. Your special pleading in their behalf is a deal too fine. They would not for the world "hire or retain," on American soil, contrary to written law, a single man to serve Queen VICTORIA; but they would "make generally known" their willingness to receive such service. And pray where is the mighty difference in the eye of morality and of honor, aye, and even of law itself, if the question could be fairly tested, between impudently "hiring and retaining" by high inducements my neighbor's servants or dependents to quit his roof for mine, and the "making it generally known," to them that if they will sneakingly give me the preference a warm reception shall await them? Then, the enlisting agents must needs "make generally known" their mission on every wall and from every housetop. Indeed, so openly and successfully did they perform their parts, that even the "Bluenoses" of Nova Scotia, whom that veracious historian, Mr. Samuel Slick, never accused of "smartness," mocked at the sharp-sighted Yankees for having been outwitted by Provincials.

But, as it turned out, those who were acting as enrollers, directly or indirectly, for the English Government, had blundered from the beginning; "like master, like man." Their manœuvres might possibly have been winked at, had they not been forced upon the attention of the public; and much bickering would have thus been spared. At one time, the stoppage of proceedings by authority of English Ministers, and an apology, with promise of forbearance for the future, seemed about to set all things right, when an untoward discovery came to show how difficult it is to repair a first false step. The English Minister at Washington is now charged with being an accomplice in the "ridiculous affair." Incredible as is the accusation, still more incredible is it that, without incontrovertible proof, such an accusation should have been brought against a gentleman of Mr. CRAMPTON's talents and virtues by those who have always held him in the highest esteem.

And here, in the 1856th year of the Lord of Peace, are seen two great nations, who have not in their common blood a single drop of bitterness the one towards the other, nor in their common concerns a single cause for shedding blood, in a state of uncertainty whether they may not wake some morning to find themselves defacing God's image in the person of a kinsman, and destroying by wholesale the witty inventions of man, such as none but a being once little lower than the angels could have devised. In America as in England, the square and the round holes are most unartistically filled; and, impatient at seeing the material interests of nations bandied about, I sometimes fancy, forgetful for the moment of interests infinitely higher, that if a CROMWELL or a NAPOLEON could come to judgment now and then, the right men might fall into the right places, and that the world would swing more easily on its hinges than it does just at this moment in your country or in mine.

I am, Sir, your most obedient servant,

A "STATES"-MAN.

A Reply to General Cass.

From the London Times, March 31.

We must own to a strange revulsion of sentiment. As a journal cannot often confess to a mistake, we will out with the matter. It is the speech of a distinguished American Senator, occupying no little space in our Saturday's columns, that draws from us this unaccustomed confession. We certainly did think that the American Government was disposed to ride the high horse with us; as far as we could construe their words, they declined to allow any arbitration between us; they would maintain their own view against the law and judgment of the whole universe besides; they would either have their way or see which was the stronger. Misguided beings as we are, these were the suggestions of Old-World malice and British pride. No; if America dislikes arbitration, it is because the very thought is an insult to her pacific intentions. What arbitration should there be between sisters,—what can express the cause of a lamb better than its own innocent bleatings? With Mr. CASS for a peacemaker, the United States needs no foreign umpire. It must be our fault if we hold out on the smallest point when he pleads to our brotherly love, our many affinities, and our common history. Mr. CASS recoils with virtuous horror from the charge of a "bellicose disposition" brought against him, even by a friend from Tennessee. All that he desires is that his country should be spared "humiliating concessions." He and his own countrymen desire no war with England. At his time of life his only hope is to die at peace with us and all mankind. It is because he trembles for this one hope that he so earnestly inculcates a better feeling on the press of this country. He only asks that the States of the Old World may regard the American Government as one Christian regards another—that it may not be tabooed and declared a political leper, and excluded from the company of the Sovereign Powers of the world. Was there ever a more moderate request? The whole tone of his speech is that of the lamb when it has first heard the snarl and sees the teeth of its ugly comrade at its breast. He reads with indignant dismay the threat that the commerce of the United States is to be swept from the ocean, their seaboard ravaged, their cities plundered and destroyed, and their national independence annihilated. [illegible] He [illegible] to [illegible] intellectual advancement of mankind, for morality and civilization. But he will not yield to the "formidable array" which we assume towards America. He is not one of those who believe that danger is to be averted by shutting the eyes to it. The subject has hitherto been treated "delicately," even "gingerly," Mr. CASS says, in the Senate; but it is better to call things by their right names. He sincerely trusts there will be no war. When he considers the condition of the two countries and the calamitous effects of a war upon both, he can hardly believe that English statesmen will push the difference to that extremity, though certainly there are ominous portents above the horizon to warn his countrymen that a storm is not far off. He dreads the "ulterior objects" of the smallest movement on our part. He sees no need for arbitration, because it is only a question of words, and who can understand the language of peace better than the Americans? Entreating us, therefore, to be modest and gentle, to respect the feelings of the American public, and to trust to their kind intentions, and in particular to their philological accuracy in the interpretation of diplomatic language, the dove-like Mr. CASS sits down, and leaves to us the odious task of rejecting the olive branch, if we choose to do so.

There is only one thing wanting to the effect of this most Christian homily, and that is, that the preacher should practice the virtues he inculcates. One grain of example is worth a cartload of precept, but we are truly concerned to say we cannot discover even that much of the precious metal in the whole of Mr. CASS's persuasions to peace. The American dove must be a very odd bird; the American olive very unlike the Attic species, if these are fair specimens. The dove has a crooked beak and talons; the olive stings like a nettle. The much-injured Mrs. Caudle herself never scolded so much as Mr. CASS. His "curtain lectures" to his dear fellow-Saxons in these isles are made up of the most unpleasant materials a perverse ingenuity could string together. He begins with assuring the Senate that England has been taught by recent experience to yield to the suggestions of prudence what she might refuse to the dictates of justice; that she has come out of the great struggle with the loss of military prestige, with disappointed hopes, and wounded national vanity, arising from the greater success of her rival. In the face of this "comparative humiliation," our "bluster" has become more violent. It is "downright arrogance" in us to feel annoyed at the tone of the American Congress, and savors of that "spirit of assumption so often displayed in our history." Mr. CASS cannot find, he says, one single example, either formerly or recently, in English history, of such careful attention to the feelings of other nations as would be shown by a desire to discuss differences in an unoffensive manner. He charges the people and press of England with violent denunciations of the United States and their position, and with such a lavish employment of abuse as to have attained a sort of climax in the present discussion. He calls the articles of our leading journals precious exhibitions of good taste and good feeling; and, as the particular articles he quotes are written with a union of moderation and firmness, the moderation he ascribes to our being cowed by disasters, the firmness he calls mere bullying. He speaks of "the deep-rooted sentiment of aversion which animates the public mind of this country towards the United States." Of course he does not omit the opportunity for bringing up the surrender of BURGOYNE's army, and our occasional loss of a frigate to the United States' navy. He chuckles over what he pronounces our utter failure to accomplish our objects in the war with Russia. He charges us with incessant wars of aggrandizement, and with designs upon the United States, which, however, the Americans can defeat by the very simple process of putting what construction they please on every treaty between the two nations, and interpreting with the rifle the ambiguities of the pen. On a comparison of these flowers of American rhetoric it appears that in no way can we escape being at the same time the most insolent, the most tyrannical, the most dangerous, the most cowardly, the most contemptible, the most designing, the most ignorant, the most shortsighted, the most obstinate, the most yielding, the most blustering, and at the same time the most craven people in the world. And this description of us forms the staple of an argument for peace, taking credit for the opposite qualities in the citizens of the United States, and representing the present differences as coming entirely out of the bad tone of feeling on this side the Atlantic! We have contented ourselves with simply stating the fact, with quoting from Mr. CASS' homily his exhortations to brotherly love, and his own exemplification of that virtue. The only comment we make is to ask the American public—which, on our word, we believe to be very like the British public—whether Mr. CASS is a genuine specimen of the American dove, and his speech is a true sprig from the American olive? We have too much respect for the United States to believe that Mr. CASS is anything but Mr. CASS—a very intemperate and very foul-mouthed old fellow.

To the general question, apart from the agreeable episodes imported into it by this amiable peacemaker, we have only to call the attention of the Americans to two or three points which they may take on our word. The British people bear no ill-will whatever to the Americans; they have no designs whatever against them, and take quite as much pleasure in hearing of the unbounded extension of the Anglo-Saxon family, language, commerce, religion, and laws in the New World as the Americans can possibly do themselves. They don't think it worth while to rake up the histories of the American wars, and are almost to a man of opinion that the Americans were in the right to assert their independence, and deserved all their success. They would certainly feel a war with the United States to be an unnatural, discreditable, and inevitably unfortunate one, inasmuch as neither side could gain honor by it, nor any advantage which peace will not bring spontaneously in time. They are of opinion that two such great, populous, wealthy, and energetic States could not possibly go to war without inflicting great losses upon one another, and that such is our common interest in peace, that the triumphs and the disasters of either side would be almost indifferently disasters to the other. They would much prefer that neither side should suffer any loss of honor; they are, however, bound to look after themselves; and are only desirous to make no greater concessions to the United States than they would to any great European State. The gentleman whose speech we have commented on above says that the public press, and we in particular, are faithful exponents of public opinion in this country. On his own showing, then, we appeal to the American public to accept our assurance that we have no other wish whatever than to get out of these questions without improper and needless humiliation; but that we certainly shall think it due to our character and position not to make greater concessions to the United States than we should to any other Power in the world.

Letter from Kossuth.

To the Editor of the London Times:

SIR: The letter of Mr. WALTER SAVAGE LANDOR, headed "A Plea for M. KOSSUTH," and your own remarks on it, put me in the disagreeable position of troubling you. Allow me to state in your paper that not only have I had no knowledge of what Mr. W. SAVAGE LANDOR thought fit to do, but I find no words sufficiently expressive of the deep mortification and regret I have felt on reading Mr. LANDOR's appeal. In doing full justice to the noble generosity of his intentions I consider his letter extremely injudicious and uncalled for, inasmuch as, whatever be my private circumstances, I am wont to consider them the sacred domain of family life.

As to your remarks on the "immorality" of the struggle which it has been my destiny to lead, you must allow me to say thus much in return—that you must be perfectly ignorant of its nature and character, or else you could not think of perverting historical truth to that extent.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant,

L. KOSSUTH.

8, SOUTH BANK, REGENT'S PARK, March 28.

England's Revenue.

From the London Daily News, April 1.

The Revenue returns for the year and quarter ended yesterday will be found in another column. We learn from them that there is a net increase on the returns for the quarter, as compared with the corresponding quarter of 1855, of £1,477,645; and a net increase on returns for the year ended 31st March, 1856, as compared with those for the year ended 31st March, 1855, of £4,497,071. The returns for the quarter show an increase under every head of revenue, except Stamps and Post-Office; those for the year show a similar increase, except under the heads Stamps, Taxes, and Post-Offices. The increase in the Property Tax returns is attributable, no doubt, to the augmented percentage of that impost; that in the Customs and Excise must probably be ascribed mainly to the war taxes in those departments. It has also to be noted that in addition to the increased returns of ordinary revenue, Government have raised, during the quarter just ended, nearly three millions and a half by the issue of Exchequer Bills and Bonds, and have received a trifle more than three million and a half in instalments of the Loan of £5,000,000. There will also have to be issued, in the course of the quarter which has just commenced, Deficiency Bills to the amount of about two millions and a half. This assuredly is no very alarming state of our financial affairs at the close of a two years' war. We cannot look for an immediate abatement in the rates of war taxation; there are outstanding bills still to be provided for, and our military and naval establishments cannot be reduced from a war footing in a day. But it is a striking exemplification of the power and resources of Great Britain, that a war which has exhausted Russia, and made even France stagger, appears likely to impose upon us burdens scarcely greater than we have ere now incurred to relieve an Irish famine—certainly less than we voluntarily imposed upon ourselves to put down the slave trade and emancipate the negroes in our colonies.

Horrible Scene at an Execution.

A wretched creature named BOUSFIELD was executed on the [illegible] at Newgate, for the murder of his wife and three children. The London *Times* gives the following report of a terrible and revolting scene at the execution:

When the process of pinioning had been completed the prisoner let his head drop on his breast, and appeared to have already felt the pang of death. 8 o'clock, the hour appointed for the execution, having arrived, the prisoner was raised by four men, and in that manner conveyed to the scaffold. As he appeared totally unable to stand, it was considered the best course to place him in a chair under the beam; and he was sustained in that position by one of the assistants while CALCRAFT fixed the rope in its proper position. Rev. Mr. DAVIS accompanied the wretched man; but, from his apparent state, it appeared useless to perform the usual offices of religion. When the signal was given the chair on which the wretched man was still seated, of course gave way with the drop, and consequently the fall was not nearly so great as it is under ordinary circumstances; and at this dreadful moment the prisoner attempted to carry out the desperate struggle for life which he had evidently contemplated. The sound of the falling drop had scarcely passed away when there was a shriek from the crowd of "He is up again!" and to the horror of every one, it was found that the prisoner by a powerful muscular effort had drawn himself up completely to the level of the drop, that both his feet were resting upon the edge of it, and he was vainly endeavoring to raise his hands to the rope. One of the officers immediately rushed upon the scaffold, and pushed the wretched man's feet from their hold, but in an instant, by a violent effort, he threw himself to the other side, and again succeeded in getting both his feet on the edge of the drop. CALCRAFT, who had left the scaffold, imagining that all was over, was called back; he seized the wretched criminal, but it was with considerable difficulty that he forced him from the scaffold, and he was again suspended. The short relief the wretched man had obtained from the pressure of the rope by these desperate efforts had probably enabled him to respire, and, to the astonishment and horror of all the spectators, he a third time succeeded in placing his feet upon the platform, and again his hands vainly attempted to reach the fatal cord. CALCRAFT and two or three other men then again forced the wretched man's feet from their hold, and his legs were held down until the final struggle was over. While this fearful scene was being enacted the bells of the different neighboring churches were ringing merrily upon the announcement of peace, offering a sad contrast to the melancholy proceeding.

Important Reforms in Russian Poland.

Paris (March) 30 Correspondence of the London Post.

I have received communications from St. Petersburg dated the 19th. If my informant be correct, very important reforms are about to take place in Russian Poland. The following, it is said, are the concessions about to be accorded:

1. A general amnesty for all political offences.
2. The introduction of the Polish language into the universities.
3. A new division of provinces and revision of frontier.
4. Permission to wear the Polish uniform.

It is thought by this means to attach all Poles to the cause of Russia, and forever obliterate the idea of independence. It remains to observe that reports like the above have frequently found circulation without meaning anything whatever. The police of Warsaw occasionally set such gossip going for ascertaining political opinion. But on the present occasion I am assured that the Russian Government is sincere, and the specified boons will be accorded.

THE VERY LATEST.

BY TELEGRAPH FROM LONDON TO LIVERPOOL.

LONDON, Wednesday Morning, April 2.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday announced that by especial decrees the award of the Grand Cross of the Legion of Honor is conferred on Count WALEWSKI, and the Baron DE BOURQUENAY is raised to the dignity of a Senator. Official journals also announce the Emperor's decision that the soldiers of the class of 1848, who have been retained until this time under the military banners, shall be restored to their homes. Orders for the immediate execution of the will of the Emperor have already been issued by the Ministry of War.

The ceremonial announcement of the conclusion of peace was made to the Senate and Corps Legislatif on Monday, in the words previously employed to announce the fact in the *Moniteur*.

To this proclamation the Minister of State added: "The Emperor has charged that in bringing the fact to your knowledge I should thank you for the patriotic support which you have always afforded him and which, with the admirable devotedness of the allied fleets and armies, has so powerfully contributed to the happy issue of the war."

THE PEACE.

It has already been stated that the members of the Conference have still to perfect a number of secondary arrangements essential to the new state of relations to be established in the East.

Le Nord says that the organization of the Principalities is one of these reserved subjects, and the *Débats* points out, as another, the special regulations necessary for assuring the free navigation of the Danube.

MARSEILLES, Tuesday.

AFFIF BEY embarked, last night, from this port, bearing the treaty to Constantinople for the ratification of the Sultan.

A French officer of rank also embarked on a special mission to the Sultan from the Emperor of the French.

Admiral SYMONDS died on his passage from Malta to Marseilles.

BERLIN, Tuesday.

The announcement of the conclusion of peace in the Prussian Chambers, yesterday, was received with cheers.

Commercial Intelligence.

From the Daily News City Article, of Tuesday evening.

The Funds maintained great firmness. The closing quotations were almost as good as those of yesterday. In the other Stock Exchange markets there is still considerable disposition to operate for higher prices, but this tendency was rather kept in check to-day, by the realizations which have been prompted by the late marked rise. The hope of an easier Money market affords great support. The opinion gains ground that the Bank of England will shortly admit to discount, at 5 ₩ cent., first-class Bills, having 75 days to mature, instead of charging 7 ₩ cent. as at present. With this prospect, which is strengthened by the favorable state of the exchanges and by the large arrival of Specie, the knowledge that Government will require another loan during the present session, fails to check the firmness of the Stock Markets. The Discount Market was, to-day, quieter. In the Stock Exchange the demand for Money continues good, and may grow brisker in the event of speculation for a rise becoming more extended. At Paris, to-day, the 3 ₩ cent. Rentes closed at a fall of ⅛ to ¼ ₩ cent., following yesterday's decline of ½ ₩ cent. The influx of Specie continues large. The amount brought by the *La Plata*, is about £556,000, of which five-sixths is said to consist of Silver. Including about $800,000 brought in by the *Africa* from New-York, the arrivals, to-day, reach the extraordinary total of £736,000. In the Foreign Exchanges, this afternoon, the only feature of interest was a decline in the quotation for three months' bills on Paris. The Railway Share Market continues good.

The *Times* city article says: "The English Funds opened steadily this morning at the improved prices of yesterday, and were steadily maintained to the close, notwithstanding the occurrence of a further heavy fall on the Paris Bourse. In the early part of the day there was a great pressure for Money in the Stock Exchange, but the demand subsided in the afternoon. At the Bank of England the applications were not numerous."

FROM UTAH.

A Bold Enterprise—The Deseret Express and Road Company—Mormonism Speculative—The Bench Laying Aside the Ermine—Miscellaneous.

Special Correspondence of the N. Y. Daily Times.

GREAT SALT LAKE CITY, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1856.

LEGISLATIVE.

The Legislature adjourned on the 18th. HEBER KIMBALL, at the Tabernacle, last Sunday, as a member, thus humorously summed up the doings of that body. "When we arrived at Fillmore, (he says,) we found no new laws were wanted, there being more old laws than the people could obey; we, therefore, went to work and unmade some. But we had to stay out our full time, in order to pocket our $3 a day; so we spent our time in staking the earth out into herd grounds. There has been considerable talk about getting our legislatural sessions extended to sixty days; but if we had been compelled to stay that long we should have starved to death for want of something to do."

A BOLD ENTERPRISE.

Before adjourning, the Legislature chartered a company, under the name of the "Deseret Express and Road Company." The scheme of the Company is to establish from ten to twenty-mile stations along the road between here and California, and some point on the Missouri River—wagons and tents to serve as stations at first. At each station there will be placed three men and six horses, or mules, at the commencement. The route between here and the States to be much shorter than the old road; and from here to California by the lately discovered "short route," making a distance of about 1,700 miles in all. Over this route it is calculated to begin by carrying a weekly, and, when the business admits, a daily express, making the time between the States and San Francisco in ten days, or seven, when necessity requires. The price for letters, the expected source of profit, is not yet fixed, but will be about $1 each.

MASS MEETING.

On Saturday last a mass meeting of about five thousand persons convened at the Tabernacle, in this city, to take action upon the matter. Governor YOUNG was appointed President; [illegible] Wells, Dr. G. Hart, H. C. Kimball, Judge [illegible], J. M. Grant, A. W. Babbit, Judge G. [illegible] Stiles, Surveyor-General [illegible], [illegible] Vice Presidents; [illegible] W. H. Hooper and W. Woodruff, Secretaries; and G. D. Watt, Reporter.

The general ideas deducible from the remarks of the speakers, were, that the plan will prove not only of great benefit to Utah, but to the world; that it will be immensely profitable; that the great weight of franked matter will render the carrying of the mail by horses unprofitable, besides ruining the express business; that the Company can successfully compete with steamers in the mail contract, and transport the mail daily, by ox teams, from Independence to San Francisco in twenty days; that in a short time the Company will be able to place coaches on the route and monopolize most of the passenger business between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts; that in six years they will have a Pacific Railroad in operation.

Two resolutions, stating the urgent necessity of such a line, were adopted; after which Gov. YOUNG made a few remarks, wherein he stated that the plan was not a novelty, but that five years ago Col. BENTON of Missouri came on here, and wanted him to engage in and countenance such an enterprise; he, however, was not prepared then, so he did not think the time suitable.

The meeting finally adjourned to meet on Saturday next, when a matured plan will be submitted to the approval of the people. The scheme will not differ materially, however, from the one given above.

I look upon the success of the undertaking as a fixed certainty. As one of the speakers at the meeting remarked, "Capital cannot make the plan succeed; it is men that are wanted; every man is worth more than his weight in gold; and Utah is a rich bank of men." It is certain, that in no other community exists so much of the right materials for executing this grand design. There are here, hundreds of brave, hardy spirits, that, through choice, rather than necessity, have spent the last eight years of their lives on the prairies and among the mountains, and know almost every locality between California and the States. They understand the Indian character, and know how to retain the red man's friendship; or, when that fails, to defend themselves against their attacks.

I will here state, for the information of the Bulls and Bears of Wall-street, that, as far as I can learn, the Company will be an exclusive affair of the Capitalists of Utah, and that no stock will be issued.

The oxen-mail train is not a joke. The cattle, with medium loads, will make their short trips at the rate of three-and-a-half miles an hour, which is eighty-four miles a day, of twenty-four hours.

The prime mover and practical spirit of this bold enterprise is a rough mountaineer, whom Col. STEPTOE designated as smart as the smartest uneducated man he has ever met—ORRIN PORTER ROCKWELL, famous, as having been tried, many years ago, on suspicion of shooting Gov. BOGGS, of Missouri.

Arrangements are being made by the Company to carry their plan into immediate execution. The first Express will leave here about the beginning of April, if the snow in the mountains will permit an early departure of men and provisions. Shortly after perusing this letter, the people of the Atlantic States will be within two weeks' communication with the Pacific coast.

APPROPRIATIONS WANTED.

The Legislature chartered the "Deseret Agricultural and Manufacturing Company," reapportioned the Territorial Representation, and so arranged the Judicial Districts as to make it possible for the three United States Judges to hold their Courts without proceeding to any great distance from this city; and also memorialized Congress for an appropriation of $50,000 for the State-House; for an appropriation of $300,000 for a road from Bridger's Pass in the Rocky Mountains to California; for the refunding of the expense of determining boundary points; for the right of way for a telegraph from the Missouri River to California, and for grant of lands and a daily mail between the same points.

PLEASURES OF THE COURT.

There seems to have been plenty of excitement and fun at Fillmore during the Legislatural session. At the party in the State-House, a lawyer was acting the genteel with considerable affectation to the ladies, while a large placard labeled "Jackass" decorated his back, much to the amusement of many present, to whom he had rendered himself odious by a speech in Court the day before. There being but one case before the Supreme Court, the Judges and lawyers were compelled to resort to the "spirits," for evidence of the future existence of litigation, and to keep up their reputation at the bar. The three Judges, therefore, managed to get drunk quite often. From spreeing, the officials proceeded to quarreling, and were all mixed up in a sort of quadrangular duel. Secretary BABBIT was placed in irons by Judge DRUMMOND on some trifling charge. The next thing was what Mayor GRANT terms "a quarrel between Shem, Ham and Japhet." Judge DRUMMOND and his negro slave were placed in irons for several days, on the charge of attempting to murder a Jew named ABRAMS, whom they detected concocting a new and peculiar game of cards, wherein they considered they were being insulted. BABBIT has since sued DRUMMOND for false imprisonment. The other two Judges managed to act admirably their parts as auxiliaries.

THE PLAINS.

Last Christmas, a young man named JOHN KING, of Columbia, Boone Co., Mo., who, with another, had been left in charge of some cattle belonging to T. S. WILLIAMS & Co., at the Weber River, forty miles east of this city, attempted to cross the mountains, with a pony, to this city. Not returning in twelve days, his comrade followed his tracks, and found his body five miles from camp, where he had been frozen to death, while retracing his way ponyless back to camp. The survivor, taking two mules, four oxen and a Winter's supply of provisions, set out for this city by a different route, and arrived four days afterwards, with the loss of the mules and two oxen.

The merchant trains yearly bring to this place, as teamsters, numbers of men bound for California. Many of these manage to get a good outfit by stealing the cattle and goods of the citizens. Four such characters were last Tuesday sentenced to fourteen months' hard labor in the Penitentiary for burglariously entering the store of BLAIR, GERRE & Co., a few days before.

There are three eastern mails now due; two of these might have safely come in if the contractors had chosen to slightly exert themselves. This month's mail for the East returned after striving four days to get through the snow on the mountains, and only making twenty miles headway. There will be no mail for the East next month; our only resort is *via* California. It is likely, however, that the new Express Company will silence all complaints in future.

KADZ-NE-ATE.

NEW-YORK CITY.

POLICE INTELLIGENCE.

PASSING SPURIOUS MONEY—SEIZURE OF COUNTERFEITERS' IMPLEMENTS.

A young woman named Cordelia Johnson was brought before Justice DAVIDSON yesterday, at the Jefferson Market Police Court, charged with attempting to pass a counterfeit bank bill.

Samuel Cardwell stated for the prosecution that on the previous night (Wednesday) the prisoner came into his store, No. 466 Third-avenue, and purchased a bill of dry goods amounting to about $4, and in payment therefor offered a counterfeit bank note purporting to be an issue of the Merchants' Bank of Newburyport, Mass. Discovering at once the character of the bill he sent for the woman and had her taken in custody by a policeman.

Thomas Bradburne, a policeman of the Twenty-first District, deposed, that he arrested the prisoner at the store of the prosecutor, and conveyed her to the Twenty-first Ward Station-house; early next morning he went to the residence of the accused—a four-story back room in Twenty-second street, near Third-avenue—and, upon examining the premises he found a $20 bill, on the Citizens' Bank, New-York; a $10 bill on the State Bank of Providence, R. I.; a $5 bill on the Columbia Bank of Boston, Mass.; a $3 bill on the Merchants' Bank of Newburyport, Mass., all counterfeit; also one copper die, a small hand-press, a complete set of engravers' tools, and other articles pertaining to the forgery of bank notes; he found no one in the premises but a boy of about eleven years of age, and him he took to the Station-house.

The prisoner, in reply to the questions put to her in court, said that she was the wife of Henry Johnson; that she was his second wife, and that the boy found in her house was the son of her husband by his first wife. She further stated that her husband was owner of a farm in Broome County, and that she resided there with him since her marriage, until about four weeks since, when she removed with him to this City. Her husband is now absent from the City on a visit to his farm. The die found, she acknowledges to have seen her husband frequently use, but asserted that she knew not for what purpose. All the bills are very coarsely done, and could hardly deceive the most inexperienced.

In a pocket-book found in possession of the prisoner was a slip from a Syracuse paper, giving an account of the arrest in that city of "an old, daring counterfeiter," named D. D. Newman.

The prisoner was committed for examination. While being taken down stairs to the prison a pair of black pants was observed beneath her dress. When questioned as to it, she acknowledged that she had on a pair of men's cassimere pants, and added that she wore them because it pleased her so to do.

LOST HIS MONEY.

Richard E. Warren had $300 stolen from him, on board the steamboat *Oregon* yesterday. He came down from Albany in the boat. On retiring to his state-room he put the money beneath his pillow. On landing in the morning he forgot to take his money with him; he found out his mistake in a few minutes after, but on going back to the boat his money was nowhere to be found. A colored waiter named Putnam was arrested on suspicion of being the thief, but no direct evidence of his guilt could be ascertained. He was, however, brought before Justice WELSH, at the Lower Police Court, and committed for examination.

CHARGED WITH RECEIVING STOLEN GOODS.

Joseph and Moses [illegible], of No. 275 Tenth-street, were yesterday brought before Justice WELSH, charged with receiving stolen goods.

Lewis Curtis, of the firm of Lewis, Curtis & Co., of Philadelphia, made affidavit that on the [illegible] last, his store was broken into and robbed of over $7,000 worth of silk goods, and that a portion of the property so stolen was traced to the possession of the accused parties and identified by him.

The defendants made a counter statement to the effect that the silk found in their place by the prosecutor and [illegible]

[illegible] Captain [illegible], of the Sixth Ward, [illegible] made a descent last night on the house No. [illegible] and arrested two men named [illegible] on a charge of keeping a gambling house. They found in the place a faro box, a dealing-box, checks, several packs of cards, &c., all of which they took to the Station-house. The prisoners were committed for examination.

[illegible]

The "Shades" saloon, in Thames-street, was robbed Wednesday afternoon, during the temporary absence of the proprietor, of a box containing [illegible] and a quantity of jewelry. One of the waiters in the saloon, named Walter Scott, has been missing since the time of the robbery. The stolen box was found yesterday beneath some boards at Pier No. 4 North River. The money which it contained was gone, but the jewelry was left behind, having escaped, probably, the observation of the thief.

ALLEGED FRAUD ON A BANK.

A man named Thos. W. Crandall was arrested in this City about two weeks since, charged with having, in company with two others, defrauded the Bank of Memphis, at Memphis, Tenn., out of $15,000.

From the statements made in the case, it appears that some months ago, Crandall, with two others, came to this City from Tennessee, and opened an office in Wall-street, over which they placed the sign "Smith, Young & Co." After remaining here a few weeks, two of the firm went back to Memphis, and presented a draft on the firm here for $15,000, signed "Smith, Young & Co."

Supposing the draft to be from a long-established and well-known banking-house of this City, the cashier paid the amount, and then notified the genuine firm of the acceptance of the draft.

The fraud was soon after discovered and search made for the parties who presented the draft.

After Crandall's arrest in this City, he was locked up in one of the Station-houses for a week, and subsequently committed to the City Prison.

For some reason not explained, the magistrate and clerk of the Jefferson Market Police Court have tried to keep the above matter a profound secret. For this reason the result of the legal proceedings before them has not yet been divulged; but it is presumed that Crandall has been sent to Memphis for trial. Why this secrecy? What is the object?

COURT CALENDAR—FRIDAY.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT.—Nos. 5, 6, 8, 9, 10, 12 to 61.

SUPREME COURT—*Special Term.*—Nos. [illegible] 74, 103 to 116.

SUPREME COURT—*Circuit*—Nos. 419, [illegible]

SUPERIOR COURT.—Nos. [illegible]

COMMON PLEAS.—*Part I.*—Nos. [illegible]

Part II.—Nos. [illegible]

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Hon. Judge Clerke.

SUIT AGAINST THE CITY.

William B. Fitch et al. vs. The Mayor et al. of New-York.—The plaintiffs in this case are the assignees of Phillip Mabie. This Mr. Mabie contracted with the Corporation on the 31st of January, [illegible], to build a bulkhead between piers Nos. 20 and 21, North River, for which he was to be paid at the rate of [illegible] per foot.

It appears that there were two advertisements for proposals; the first of which specified the bulkhead, to be built as fifty-seven feet wide both at top and bottom. This was afterwards withdrawn, and a second advertisement issued specifying it as "bulkhead fifty feet at bottom, and five at top," instead of *forty-five* feet at top [illegible] should have been. In accordance with this advertisement, Mr. Mabie put in his proposal, and he, or rather his assignees, now complain that he was obliged to make the bulkhead forty feet wider at the top than he agreed to in his proposal, thus involving additional expense to the amount of [illegible].

The plaintiffs also allege that while Mabie was building the bulkhead, the defendants filled up the slip [illegible] thereby obstructing his work, and [illegible] done, to the amount of $27,000. They therefore claim judgment for the sum of [illegible].

On the plaintiff's resting, the defendants moved for a nonsuit: First, Because by the plaintiff's own showing, the contract originally entered into and under which payment had been made, was for the construction of a bulkhead only five feet wide at the top, in place of forty-five claimed; and that if this extra work was done, it was without the knowledge and consent of the Street Commissioner, and [illegible] implied contract could thereby be raised which would bind the City, since all contracts of this character over $250 must be made in due form, through advertisement, &c., in pursuance of a resolution of the Common Council. Second, That the second cause of action was liable to a similar objection, or to another equally fatal, for it was either on an implied contract or in the nature of a tort, which would present a case of nonjoinder.

His Honor heard the motion, and [illegible] rendered an elaborate opinion [illegible]. On the representations by the plaintiffs' counsel of the probable absence of important witnesses in case of a new trial; and in fact, after a statement of [illegible] his Honor decided to let the case go to the Jury, and accordingly his opinion was withdrawn.

The defendants introduced rebutting testimony, and yesterday the case was closed. His Honor remarked that he should not charge on any principles of law, all the questions being reserved for the General Term. [illegible] submitted the following questions which the Jury were to answer:

1. Was there any joint understanding on the part of the parties to the contract made between them on the [illegible] of March, in relation to the size of the bulkhead on the top?
2. If so, what was it?
3. If not, or if it was intended to build it five feet wide, was Mr. Mabie authorized by the Street Commissioner to make it forty-five feet?
4. If so, what is a proper consideration for such extra labor?
5. Was the bulkhead forced out by the operation or interference of the defendants in filling in behind said works?
6. If it was forced out, did it render extra work necessary? and if so, what is a proper consideration for such extra work?

To these the Jury, after a long absence, returned the following answers: 1st. There was one. [illegible] This verdict is, of course, subject to the opinion of the Court.

SUPERIOR COURT—TRIAL TERM.

Before Justice Oakley.

CURIOUS DEFENCE.

Exchange Bank of Hartford vs. Peter [illegible].—This is an action on a promissory note [illegible] the plaintiffs. The defence set up was that the Bank discounted the notes in small bills, on the understanding that they were to be circulated in New-York, which at that time was in violation of a direct statute. His Honor charged that if the transaction took place before the repeal of the statute in question, and with the understanding that the bills were to be circulated in New-York, they must find for the defendant. But nothing but the strictest proof would warrant such a verdict, as the defendant had got the money and both parties had equally violated the law.

Verdict for the plaintiff for [illegible], being the full amount of the notes and interest.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS.—APRIL TERM.

HAYDON, THOMPSON AND TAYLOR SENTENCED—[illegible] ROBBERY—ESCAPE, RECAPTURE AND [illegible] PUNISHMENT OF A BURGLAR.

On Wednesday, in the Court of General Sessions, George W. Haydon, against whom a true bill had just been found by the Grand Jury, pleaded guilty to robbing his employers, the well-known jewelers, Ball, Black & Co., of diamonds, rings, bracelets, watches and other costly articles, valued at $27,000. He threw himself upon the mercy of the Court, and requested that he might not be sentenced for the full term, as it was his first act of dishonesty he had been guilty of, and he had intended it should be the last. His appearance was quite prepossessing, but his demeanor was rather too assured and confident for a person in such a situation. He had no friends in Court, but he stated that if he had known he should have been arraigned at once, he would have sent for several friends who could have testified to his previous good character.

Judge CAPRON, in passing sentence, [illegible] friends would not have been able to save him. In ordinary cases evidence of previous good character was important to a prisoner, but where the amount of property stolen was so large, and involved a breach of trust, as well as a robbery, the Court could, under no circumstances, be justified in reducing the term of imprisonment. The prisoner was intrusted with the valuable property of his employers, and it might almost be said that he had his employers in his power. The breach of trust, therefore, was as heinous a crime as the robbery itself. [illegible] "You are a young man," added the Judge, [illegible] And if that extent of punishment should induce you afterwards to pursue an honest course, it may eventually be a blessing to you, and you may live to be a useful and respected citizen. Under all the circumstances, the Court feels itself bound to sentence you to the full term of five years in the State Prison.

Whatever emotion Haydon might have felt during the Judge's address, he carefully concealed it. He had evidently made up his mind to the worst, and he bore his situation with calmness and fortitude.

[illegible]

Thomas Thompson, the burglar, who pleaded guilty, and was sentenced by Recorder SMITH to five years in the State Prison, and who afterwards withdrew that plea and underwent a trial, which resulted in his conviction, with a recommendation to mercy from five of the Jurors, was next brought up for sentence. Thompson, as will be remembered, was charged with breaking into the store of [illegible], and stealing therefrom silks valued at [illegible], while other silks to the value of [illegible] were found by the officers who arrested him, packed up ready for removal. Thompson had brought a cart to the store for the purpose of transporting the goods.

Yesterday, on Thompson's being brought up for sentence, Mr. H. L. Clinton moved for an arrest of judgment, based on certain alleged informalities in the indictment. His motion, however, was overruled by the Court. [illegible] The Judge sentenced him to five years in the State Prison—the same punishment awarded him by Recorder SMITH, on his pleading guilty. "Thank you, Sir," said Thompson, impertinently, to the Judge, "That's not showing mercy, as the Jury wished." He was instantly removed by the officer in attendance. An appeal will be taken to the Supreme Court, for a new trial on a Bill of exceptions.

SENTENCE OF TAYLOR, THE BURGLAR.

Edward Taylor, the burglar, and one of the gang who broke into Jennings' store, in Broadway, [illegible], and set it on fire, thereby causing the death of [illegible] firemen, was next brought up for sentence. He was convicted on Tuesday of committing a burglary in the store of [illegible], in Gold-street, and stealing therefrom [illegible] valued at [illegible], which he removed in a cart to the store of Messrs. Levy, in Canal-street. [illegible] In consideration of his youth, and of the recommendation to mercy of the Jury, Judge CAPRON did not visit him with the full penalty of the law, but sentenced him for three years and six months only, in the State Prison.

[illegible]

David Smith, a dirty, ragged little boy, [illegible] years old, [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] The value of the property was about [illegible]. There was a great deal of singularity and mystery about the [illegible] belonged to Mr. [illegible] ... The Judge instructed the jury [illegible] ... It was altogether a very singular [illegible].

[illegible] cases were tried yesterday, but, through [illegible] evidence, they did not amount to anything.

ESCAPE OF A BURGLAR—HIS RECAPTURE—AN ADDITIONAL SENTENCE PASSED UPON HIM.

William Whalen and John Brown pleaded guilty to burglary in the third degree. They were sentenced to three years in the State Prison. While they were being conveyed, with another prisoner, to the Tombs, Brown managed to work himself free of the handcuffs and to run away. Officer Lord, of the Court of Sessions, gave him chase, and at length found him concealed in a cellar in [illegible]-street. He was brought back to the Court, and, upon the motion of the Assistant District-Attorney, he was sentenced by the Judge to six months' additional imprisonment, for his attempt to escape.

NEW-JERSEY.

The Newark *Daily Advertiser* mentions a narrow escape of the family of Capt. Nye, late of the *Pacific*, from [illegible], their Summer residence in New-Jersey. The family had just returned for the Summer, and fires were kindled in the furnace for the first time, but an obstruction in the chimney diverted the noxious gases to the apartment in which his two daughters had retired. Mrs. Nye, fortunately, rose unusually early in the morning, and in attempting to arouse the young ladies, she became so alarmed at their silence that she procured the door to be forced open, and found both in an insensible condition. Medical aid was immediately sent for, and both patients were soon restored.

In the Presbytery of New-York, on Tuesday the unanimous call of the Fifteenth-street Church for the services of Rev. Samuel D. Alexander, of Freehold, N. J., was sanctioned; and leave was granted to prosecute it before the Presbytery of New-Brunswick.

Sympathetic Meeting on the Death of G. G. Foster.

From the Pennsylvanian of Thursday.

A meeting of the Reporters of the Press was held at the office of the *Commercial List*, last evening, to give expression to their feelings in reference to the death of Mr. G. G. Foster, of the *Daily Times*.

The meeting was organized by calling Joseph [illegible], of the *Public Ledger*, to the Chair, and S. [illegible], of the *Register*, and H. C. Watson, of the *North American*, were appointed Secretaries.

The object of the meeting was stated in an appropriate address by the President, after which

Mr. R. W. C. Greene, of the *Daily Times*, offered the following preamble and resolutions, which were prefaced with remarks suitable to the occasion:

Whereas, We have learned with feelings of heartfelt regret of the sudden and wholly unanticipated demise of Mr. George G. Foster, of the *Daily Times*, a gentleman of distinguished ability, and warm and generous [illegible]; and whereas, we deem an expression of our feelings on the occasion of such a saddening deprivation, due alike to the many personal and professional merits of the deceased, as well as to ourselves, his professional brethren; therefore, be it

Resolved, That in the decease of Mr. Foster, we recognize the loss of a warm friend, a grateful companion, and an able writer, and one whose pen was never used to the detriment of himself or Philadelphia.

Resolved, That we sincerely condole with the family of the deceased in their bereavement, and tender to them the [illegible] expression of our undivided and warmest sympathy.

Resolved, That we will attend the funeral of our late [illegible].

Resolved, That a Committee of Five be appointed by the Chair to present the above resolutions to the family of the deceased.

The preamble and resolutions were unanimously adopted.

The President, in conformity with the last resolution, appointed the following named gentlemen on the Committee: Messrs. R. W. C. Greene, of the *Daily Times*; Louis H. Cheston, of the *Daily Sun*; C. [illegible], of the *Evening Bulletin*; Jos. L. [illegible], of the *Evening Argus*; Wm. Magill, of the *Pennsylvanian*.

The meeting then adjourned.

The following persons, of the Senior Class of the Union Theological Seminary in this City, passed an examination recently, before the Congregational Association of New-York and Brooklyn, and were recommended by that body as candidates for the ministry of the gospel: Alonzo Brown, Charles Harding, James H. Parsons, George L. Turner, Henry M. Turner, and M. D. Kalopothakes, the latter of whom is a Greek, and was for some time a pupil of Rev. Dr. Jonas King, at Athens.

MARKET REPORTS.

Markets—Carefully Reported for N. Y. Daily Times.

THURSDAY, April 17—6 P. M.

ASHES—Are unchanged in demand and value.

COFFEE—Rules quiet at former rates, with sales, in lots, of 300 pkgs. Java at 14[illegible]; 110 bags Laguayra at 13c. [illegible]

COTTON—Is less freely offered, and attracts more attention, but parties disagree about prices, and transactions are somewhat restricted. The sales since our last [illegible] 4,500 bales at rates [illegible] ℔ above [illegible].

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market for State and Western Flour exhibits increased activity and firmness, with sales since our last of about 10,810 bbls., in lots, mainly [illegible] within the annexed range:

[illegible]	$5 25 @	6 12½
[illegible]	6 12½ @	6 18¾
[illegible]	6 18¾ @	6 25
[illegible]	6 25 @	6 62½
[illegible]	6 12½ @	6 37½
Common to Good Indiana and Upper Lake	6 25 @	6 50
Common to Good Ohio	6 25 @	6 50
Fancy Michigan	6 37½ @	6 62½
Fancy Ohio	6 50 @	6 62½
[illegible]	6 50 @	6 50
[illegible] and Wisconsin	6 50 @	6 50
Extra Ohio	6 50 @	6 50
[illegible]	6 62½ @	6 87½
[illegible]	7 00 @	8 00
[illegible]	7 25 @	10 00

[illegible] continues in steady demand at unchanged prices [illegible] sales since our last having been confined to about [illegible] bbls. [illegible] to best Extra at $6 80@$8 ℔ bbl. [illegible] improving. The sales since our last amount to 2,000 bbls. Mixed to best Extra at $7@$10 ℔ bbl. Rye Flour is plenty and freely bought, at $3 87½@$5 75 for Fine and Superfine, ℔ bbl. Corn Meal is selling to a fair extent at [illegible] for Jersey, $3 37½ for Baltimore, and $3 [illegible] for Brandywine, ℔ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is dull and nominal.

GRAIN—Wheat has not varied much. The sales since our last include about 7,000 bushels at $1 91@$1 92½ for Southern white, $1 75 for Jersey red, and $1 70 for Long Island do. ℔ bushel. Rye, Barley and Oats appear about the same. Corn is salable and very firm, the transactions including 41,000 bushels mixed, yellow and white Southern, chiefly at 65c.@67c., as in quality, ℔ bushel.

HAY—About 400 bales River found buyers at 85c.@$1 [illegible] ℔ 100 lbs.

HOPS—There were 25 bales purchased at 7c.@10c. ℔ lb.

IRON—Unaltered.

LATHS—Eastern are rather more freely offered and are obtainable at $1 [illegible] ℔ thousand.

LEAD—Quiet yet steady.

LIME—Rockland is up to $1 for common and $1 37½ for Lump ℔ barrel, with a light supply and fair inquiry.

MOLASSES—Displays no essential change. The sales since our last, including about 450 bbls. New-Orleans, at [illegible], and some Cuba Muscovado at 28c. ℔ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—No really important movement has occurred in this line since our last.

OILS—Crude Whale has fallen to 73c.@80c. ℔ gallon, with a fair amount offering and a limited demand. Crude Sperm is quiet at old rates. Refined descriptions are, also, selling slowly at former quotations. Olive Oil has not varied. Linseed is dull and heavy at 77c.@78c. ℔ gallon. Lard Oil manifests no new feature.

PROVISIONS—Pork continues in fair request, at rising prices—the sales since our last amounting to about 800 bbls., in lots, at $17 12½@$17 25 for Mess, and $15 62½@$15 75 for Prime, ℔ bbl. Dressed Hogs are dull and nominal. Cut Meats are heavy and obtainable at [illegible] for Hams, and [illegible] for Shoulders, ℔ lb. Bacon is in light supply and fair demand, at [illegible], as in quality, ℔ lb. Lard is brisk and buoyant, the transactions embracing 1,000 bbls. and tcs. Fair to strictly Prime, at [illegible], mostly within the range, and some Prime in kegs, at 10½c.@10¾c. ℔ lb. Beef continues abundant, and in slack demand at drooping prices. The sales since our last consist of 250 bbls., at $9@$9 50 for Country Prime, $9 75@$10 for do. Mess, and $15@$16 for repacked do. ℔ bbl. Prime Mess Beef commands $17@$22 ℔ tc. Beef Hams are in fair demand, at prices ranging from $18@$17 ℔ bbl. Butter is steady and selling moderately, at 14c.@17c. for Ohio; 17c.@25c. for Common to very good State; [illegible] for Prime and choice do. ℔ lb. Cheese is in ample supply and quiet, at 8c.@10c. for poor to choice, ℔ lb.

RICE—Remains quiet and depressed at $3 87½@$4 50 ℔ 100 lbs.

SUGARS—Are freely dealt in at firm prices,—the sales since our last consisting of about 1,300 hhds., at 6½c.@7¾c. for Cuba; 6¾c.@8c. for Porto Rico, and 7¼c.@8c. for New-Orleans; with 700 bxs. Havana, part at 7¼c.@8¾c. ℔ lb. Refined Sugars continue in good request at steady prices.

TALLOW—About 10,000 lbs. prime realized [illegible] ℔ lb.

WHISKEY—Is in fair demand at improved prices—the sales reported since our last of about 800 bbls. [illegible] from 26¼c.@28c., closing at 28c.@28½c. ℔ gallon.

FREIGHTS—[illegible] improvement. For Liverpool, the engagements [illegible] Cotton at ¼d., [illegible] Wheat at [illegible]d.; [illegible] bushels Grain at [illegible], in bulk and bags; [illegible] Lard at [illegible]. For London, the shipments embraced heavy goods at [illegible]. Flour at [illegible]. From [illegible] Cuba [illegible] at [illegible] to New-York at $7[illegible]. No other interest [illegible] transacted [illegible]. [illegible]

WANTED.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young Swiss, of good habits and education, speaking and writing fluently the English, French and German languages, to travel with a gentleman (with or without family,) going to Europe, either as Secretary and to make himself generally useful. The best of reference in the City and country will be given. Address, INQUIRER, No. 40 Jefferson-st., Newark, N. J.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent and trustworthy young men (Protestants)—one is a person of staid moral habits, from the North of Ireland, has lived with the highest families in the old country as also this; the other is colored and American born, understands his business in every particular which his reference can fully prove. Apply No. 271 Bowery, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By two competent Protestant girls, in City or country; they are well suited for chamberwork and waiting, or nurse and seamstress; one would have no objection to do plain cooking, washing and ironing. Any family requiring such help will find them of excellent character. Apply at No. 271 Bowery for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a very respectable young girl, to do chamberwork and waiting or chamberwork, washing and ironing; is neat and clean about her work and quite willing and obliging, and has the best of City reference. Can be seen until engaged at No. 133 23d-st., between 2d and 3d avs., 2d floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable German girl, to do chamberwork and waiting, or chamberwork and extra fine washing and ironing, in an American private family in the City; has good City references from her last place. Can be seen at No. 24 3d-av., Bible House, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED—By a Protestant man and his wife, together; the man as waiter, and wife as cook; is a good baker and pastry cook. Have no objection to go a short distance in the country. Can be seen or heard of, for three days, at the Servants' Institute, No. 146 Grand-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a young woman to do general housework in a small private family; is a good plain cook, washer and ironer; has good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 133 West 21st-st., cor. of 7th-av., top floor, front room. Can be seen for two days if not engaged.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable young Protestant woman, as chambermaid in a private family. Has no objection to take care of children. Wages no object; but a safe home. An Episcopal family preferred. Can be seen between the hours of 10 and 2 o'clock, at No. 20 Woodhull-st., South Brooklyn, for two days.

SITUATION WANTED—By a highly respectable young woman in a small private family as cook, washer and ironer; has the best of City reference; can be seen for two days, April 18 and 19, at her present employer's, No. 25 West 24th-st., between Broadway and 6th-av.

SITUATION WANTED—By an American middle-aged woman, either as chambermaid and laundress or plain cooking in a private family; is willing to do general housework for a small family; no objections to go in the country. Apply No. 227 7th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable English Protestant girl to do the housework of a small private family, is a good washer and ironer. Call for two days at No. 219 1st-av., between 19th and 20th sts., top floor, front room.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable girl, to do general housework; is a good plain cook, and a good washer and ironer; has good City reference. Can be seen, for one day, at No. 6 Hammersley-st., front basement.

SITUATION WANTED—By an English lady as nursery governess or companion; would have no objection to go a short distance in the country and a clergyman's family preferred. Address M. A. W., J. C. GORDON'S, No. 134 Grand-st., Williamsburg, L. I.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable woman, to do general housework, in a small family; understands plain cooking, washing and ironing. Has good references. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 470 6th-av., between 28th and 29th-st. Inquire in the office.

SITUATION WANTED—By a competent young girl, as chambermaid and waiter, or will do chamberwork and washing. No objection to go a small distance in the country. Has five years' City reference. Can be seen for two days at No. 122 East 26th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a steady English girl as chambermaid or under-nurse. Has been two years at her present place, from which she can be thoroughly recommended. Apply at No. 48 West 17th-st.

SITUATION WANTED—By a respectable Protestant young woman as lady's-maid and seamstress, or to take care of grown children. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 38 West 24th-st.

TO CHURCH CHOIRS—SOPRANO.—A lady of acknowledged ability, a perfect sight-reader, and conversant with the services of the Episcopal and Catholic churches, is willing to make a permanent engagement from the 1st of May next, at which time her present engagement expires. Address L. K. L., *Daily Times* office.

TEACHER OF DRAWING.—A gentleman fully qualified wishes a situation in a School, as Instructor in the art of Drawing; if necessary, would act as assistant teacher of vocal music, and the rudiments of the Italian language, and piano playing; would not object to the South. Address W. T., Post-Office, Williamsburg, N. Y.

TEACHERS WANTED—In a suburban seminary, as residents. A thorough instructress in music and singing; also, a Française for that language. It is desirable that one of the ladies should be able to teach drawing also. Cards at Mr. SHEPPERD'S, No. 152 Fulton-st.

TEACHER.—A young lady of experience in her profession, competent to instruct in the English branches, and the rudiments of French and Music, desires a situation as teacher in a school or family. References given and required. Address TEACHER, care of J. B. STANSBURY, No. 464 3d-av.

GOVERNESS.—A lady experienced in teaching music, English, French, Latin and Italian, desires a situation as resident or daily Governess in a private family. Highest references given and required. Address TEACHER, Box No. 342 Post-Office, New-York.

SOPRANO SINGER.—SITUATION WANTED—By a young lady, as soprano singer in a church; Episcopal preferred; satisfactory reference can be given. Address Miss H. B., No. 139 West 36th-st., New-York.

TO INVALIDS OR FAMILIES INTENDING TO VISIT EUROPE.—A regularly educated physician, (under thirty years of age,) whose practice has been extensive, intends to spend some considerable time in travel and study on the continent. It has been suggested to him, that his services as companion, friend and medical attendant would be valuable to an invalid or family who may intend to travel in Europe. He would therefore be pleased to make an arrangement for this purpose, or even to attend on a voyage only to Europe. Reference, CHARLES EDWARDS, Esq., No. 25 Pine-st.

A HIGHLY RESPECTABLE AMERICAN WOMAN—Would like to take charge of a house for a gentleman, or for a family during their absence in the country through the Summer, or any respectable situation which would give a home, the chief thing desired. Good references given and required. Address, or call at No. 258 West 27th-st., between 9th and 10th-avs., Mrs. W.

EXPERIENCED CUTTER WANTED—Who is capable to superintend a large clothing house, in cutting patterns and fitting garments, and to have the care of other cutters. An American preferred. Those who can give satisfactory reference, can do so by addressing a note to CUTTER, at this office.

A LADY IN MIDDLE LIFE—From the South, having a short time since lost her husband, is desirous of obtaining a calling as housekeeper, in a widower's family. She is educated, companionable and lady-like, in manners and appearance, and solicits a home amongst the refined and intelligent. Undoubted references given and required. Address Mrs. ANGELINE MAYHEW, *Times* Office.

A YOUNG LADY—Wishes to obtain a home in a respectable family—she can do all kinds of needle-work—where her society and assisting to take charge of the house would be considered an equivalent for her board, or would accompany a family traveling for pleasure. Address H. F., Brooklyn Post-Office.

DRESS-MAKERS WANTED.—Twelve competent dress-makers can get employment by immediate application at Miss HARMANN'S establishment, No. 478 Broadway. N. B.—None but experienced hands need apply.

SALESMAN WANTED—A young man of some experience, in a retail dry goods store, reference required. Apply to L. D. BRANCH, No. 148 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TWO YOUNG MEN WANTED—In a grocery store, to collect orders and deliver goods; none but those thoroughly acquainted with the business, and who can bring unexceptionable recommendations, need apply. PARK & TILFORD, No. 112 6th-av., corner of 9th-st.

MAN WANTED.—A smart and active man, as clerk in an Intelligence Office. He must know the business well, as he has to conduct the whole himself. Call at No. 223 Bowery.

BOY WANTED.—A smart American lad, about 15 years of age, is wanted to attend in office, and do out-door business; one who can read and write well, to take orders and answer questions intelligently; compensation at the rate of $100 per annum. Address, with references, Box 2,665 Post-Office, Nassau-st.

BOY WANTED.—An active intelligent boy to attend in an office. Salary first year $50. Apply at No. 2 Exchange-place.

BOY WANTED—In a law office; one who has been in an office before, or a law student, preferred, on a fair salary. Address Box No. 480 Post-Office.

THREE OR FOUR EXPERIENCED FLASK MAKERS WANTED—Immediately. Inquire at COX, RICHARDSON & BOYNTON, No. 374 Broadway.

INSURANCE.

OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURANCE CO., No. 4 Wall-st., NEW-YORK, April 8, 1856.

AT AN ELECTION—Held at the office of the Company on the 7th instant, the following gentlemen were elected Directors for the ensuing year:

Chas. J. Martin,	Geo. D. Morgan,	James Humphrey,
A. F. Willmarth,	Theo. McNamee,	George Pearce,
Wm. G. Lambert,	Richard Bigelow,	Ward A. Work,
George C. Collins,	Oliver E. Wood,	James Low,
Danford N. Barney,	Amos R. Eno,	I. H. Frothingham,
Lucius Hopkins,	Alfred S. Barnes,	Chas. A. Bulkley,
Thos. Messenger,	George Bliss,	Cephas H. Norton,
Wm. H. Mellen,	Roe Lockwood,	H. Gilbert Ely,
Charles B. Hatch,	John G. Nelson,	Amos T. Dwight,
Wm. T. Hooker,	Lyman Cooke,	H. A. Hurlbut,
B. Watson Bull,	Levi P. Morton,	Jesse Hoyt,
[illegible] Anthony, Jr.,	Curtis Noble,	Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,
Leslie D. Conner,	J. B. Hutchinson,	John R. Ford,
Homer Morgan,	Stephen Paul,	Sidney Mason,
Levi P. Stone,	Chas. P. Baldwin,	Geo. T. Stedman.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors held this day, CHARLES J. MARTIN was re-elected President; and at the same meeting, A. F. WILLMARTH (late Secretary) was elected Vice-President, and J. MILTON SMITH was elected Secretary. J. McGEE, Secretary pro tem.

BOARDING.

BOARDING.—The owner of the house No. 12 Lamartine-place, 29th-st., between 8th and 9th avs., having a large house and a small family, will accommodate one or two gentlemen and wives with board; rooms on second floor. The house is of the first class, and the location unsurpassed by any in the City, having a private park in front. Apply as above.

BOARDING—In Williamsburg, for a gentleman and wife in the most pleasant part of the city; small family, house, yard and premises around unsurpassed; three minutes' walk from all the ferries. Rooms furnished or not. Terms moderate for accommodations; best references given and required. Address X. Y., Union-square or Williamsburg Post-Offices.

BOARDING—A pleasant room with board for a gentleman and wife or two single gentlemen, may be had in 10th-st. between 5th and 6th avs. This is a desirable opportunity for those wishing to locate permanently in a private family of respectability. Unexceptionable references required. Address L. G., this Office.

BOARDING.—The choice of a few fine rooms and good board at fair prices, may now be secured by calling at Mrs. HURD'S, No. 203 East Broadway. Gas and bath in the house. Mrs. H. will give undoubted references.

BOARDING.—A pleasant suite of rooms on the third floor, with full board, may be had by applying at No. 46 West Washington-place. Also, a parlor.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—In Hicks-st., between Wall-st. and South Ferries. Very desirable rooms for the Summer, with board, can be had by a gentleman and wife and two single gentlemen. Apply on the premises No. 266 Hicks-st., corner of State.

BOARD AND HOME—In a pleasant part of Brooklyn, (near Atlantic-st.) A private family would accommodate 2 or 4 single gentlemen with partial board and good rooms, and endeavor to make them feel at home. No more boarders in the house. Address S. S., office of this paper.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A pleasant room newly papered and painted, to let to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, with board. Apply at No. 28 Prospect-st., near Fulton Ferry. References exchanged.

BOARDING IN BROOKLYN—Single rooms in a pleasant location can be obtained at No. 73 Warren-st., between Henry and Clinton sts.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN—With pleasant rooms, may be obtained in a very desirable location, by applying at No. 180 Atlantic-st. References exchanged.

PLEASANT ROOMS FOR GENTLEMEN—Can be had at No. 13 10th st., between 5th and 6th avs. The house has all the modern improvements. Family strictly private. Breakfast and tea served in the rooms if desired. References given and required.

COUNTRY BOARD.—A few families can have handsome rooms in New-Rochelle, within 5 minutes walk of the depôt. Apply at No. 16 3d-st., near Bowery New-York.

NO. 141 NINTH-STREET, THIRD DOOR EAST OF BROADWAY.—Furnished rooms in suites or separately, to gentlemen, with breakfast if required. First-class house, with all the modern improvements.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—A suite of well-furnished parlors on the first floor, together with a tea room and kitchen, will be let to a small family, or to a party of three or four gentlemen. Apply at No. 51 White-st., west of Broadway.

FURNISHED ROOMS—With or without board, may be obtained at No. 20 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st. The house is new, with gas, bathrooms, &c. References required. Apply immediately.

FURNISHED ROOMS TO LET.—Two handsome rooms neatly furnished to let to two single gentlemen only. Apply at 149 Franklin-st., near Varick.

ROOMS TO LET.—A large well furnished room, having gas, closet supplied with water and bath room, &c. adjoining. Also two single rooms to let in the new and private residence No. 47 West 18th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Breakfast if required. Only persons of high respectability need apply.

ROOMS AND BOARD.—One front and one back room to let, with board, on moderate terms, in a house pleasantly situated in 10th-st., near Broadway, by addressing LEWIS, Box No. 3,068 Post-Office.

ROOMS.—One or two single gentlemen desiring rooms and partial board with the comforts of a home in a private family, may obtain the same by applying at No. 134 Thompson-st., a few doors above Prince-st.

ROOMS TO LET—Furnished and unfurnished, with board, at No. 15 Lamartine-place, West 29th-st.

PAPER HANGINGS.

SPRING IMPORTATION, 1856.

SOLOMON & HART, NO. 243 BROADWAY, Opposite the Park, ARE NOW RECEIVING FROM FRANCE, DECORATIVE PAPERS, OF NEW AND RICH DESIGNS, In panel, gold, satin, velvet, and wood imitations, with Borders, &c., to correspond. Also, CHAMBER AND OTHER PAPERS, IN EVERY VARIETY OF STYLE AND PATTERN. Their stock of WINDOW SHADES OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE and UPHOLSTERY GOODS, CURTAIN MATERIALS AND FURNITURE COVERINGS, of this Spring's importation, is also full and complete. Which they offer Wholesale and Retail, at such prices as to present unusual inducement to purchasers.

REMOVAL.

FRANCIS PARES & CO. Have removed from No. 50 Chambers-st. to No. 396 BROADWAY, CORNER OF WORTH-ST., where may be found the largest and the best assortment of DECORATIVE PAPER HANGINGS, Suitable for every style of house architecture. Also every article in the same line for CITY AND COUNTRY DEALERS.

REMOVAL.—CHILDS & SMITH have removed from No. 449 to the spacious store No. 453 Pearl-st., directly opposite their old store, where may be found the most desirable assortment of Decorative and Plain Paper Hangings, Border and Curtain Papers, with every other article in the line suitable for City or Country Dealers. Also, the largest assortment of Window Cornices, Band Pins, Loops, &c., that can be found in New-York. CHILDS & SMITH, No. 453 Pearl-st.

FURNITURE.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

R. PATON, No. 24 Grove-st., New-York. N. B.—Circulars forwarded on application as above.

FURNITURE.—Over 100 suites of rich rosewood parlor furniture, library and chamber do., to be disposed of at moderate prices. My customers and others about furnishing are particularly requested to call early and examine for themselves. H. STONEY, No. 536 Broadway, one door above Spring-st. Those moving to the country will find at Branch Store No. 84 6th-av., a large assortment of cottage furniture, chamber sets solid walnut at $85, imitation at $20, library and dining-room at moderate prices.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—H. F. FARRINGTON has now ready for sale an extensive assortment of rich enameled chamber furniture, in all patterns and colors, and elaborately decorated in landscape figures and flowers, at the manufactory and warerooms Nos. 45 and 43 Wooster-st., between Broome and Grand.

BILLIARD TABLES.—We offer for sale a superior made table, with our new invented cushions, of superior elasticity and correctiveness. Private houses furnished, and public rooms, at short notice. Five good second hand tables, in perfect order, cheap for cash. GRIFFITH & DECKER, No. 90 Ann-st.

SHOW-CASES.—SCHMITT & BROTHER, manufactory and warerooms 5 North William-st., near Frankfort, New-York, and 77 West 3d-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. A large assortment constantly on hand. Old showcases taken in exchange. Orders promptly executed.

CABINET FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERY WAREHOUSE—ESTABLISHED IN 1831.—The largest and cheapest assortment in the State of New-York. Everything in the line found, including carpets, oil-cloths, &c. R. J. TODD, No. 88 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

AT A MEETING OF THE REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE—Held at the house of Wm. O'Donell, corner of 2d-av. and 20th-st., on the night of the 17th ult., Mr. John Lalor offered the following resolution which was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, That in pursuance of the call of the Central Committee, the officers of this meeting are requested to call the Republicans of the XVIIIth Ward to meet at the above-mentioned place on FRIDAY EVENING, the 18th, at 8 o'clock, for the purpose of electing delegates to such Committee. WM. H. ADAMS, Chairman. JAMES DUNN, Secretary.

RESIDENTS OF SOUTH BROOKLYN.—All persons interested in the success of the Westminster Presbyterian Church, are requested to assemble at Union Hall, southeast corner of Sackett and Court sts., at 7½ o'clock THIS (Friday) EVENING, to discuss matters of importance to that Society. As churches are public institutions, let every good citizen be present.

THE MEMBERS OF THE REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION OF THE XVTH WARD—Are requested to meet THIS (Friday) EVENING, at No. 61 West 13th-st.

LOST AND FOUND.

$50 REWARD.—Lost, April 17, in coming from Somerville to No. 104 West-st., New-York, between 8 and 9 o'clock A. M., ONE THOUSAND DOLLARS in Somerset County Bank bills of different denominations. The above reward will be paid the finder upon returning the same to YOUNG, BONNELL & SUTPHEN, No. 104 West-st., New-York.

PAYMENT STOPPED.—LOST OR MISLAID—Either by ourselves or the Shoe and Leather Bank, a promissory note drawn by A. B. Sands, for seven hundred and fifty dollars, dated March 18, 1856, at four months, to the order of Tatham & Brothers, and indorsed by them. Payment being stopped the holder is requested to return the same to TATHAM & BROTHERS, No. 82 Beekman-st.

HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

HORSES FOR SALE.—If applied for within three days, a remarkably showy pair of black horses, switch tails. Apply to the coachman EARLE, at Hurson's stables, in 13th-st., between 5th-av. and University-place.

ROCKAWAY FOR SALE—Nearly new, with Brock and shafts, Watson's make, Philadelphia; also, a set of carriage harness, Gibson's make; all in complete order. Apply at the stable No. 86 Grand-st.

DRY GOODS.

LATE ARRIVAL.

SUPERB ENGLISH CARPETS.

CROSSLEY & SONS. Medallion Velvet, Wilton and Tapestry. Tapestry Brussels, 8s. 6d. Templeton's yard-wide Medallions. New style Three-Plys. Ingrains, 3s. 6d. HIRAM ANDERSON, No. 99 Bowery.

MOIRE ANTIQUE MANTILLAS FOR [illegible].—[illegible] for $1. Also all the other fashionable styles at reduced prices (at wholesale only.) E. S. MILLS, No. [illegible] and [illegible] Chambers-st., up stairs.

BROCHE, STELLA—And other Spring shawls, from auction, at very low prices, (at wholesale only.) E. S. MILLS, Nos. 59 and 61 Chambers-st., up stairs.

C. G. HOOK & CO., No. 759 BROADWAY, Have in store, and are daily receiving, from auction and other sources, their Spring supply of FANCY SILK GOODS, Consisting in part of an extensive assortment of RICH FIGURED HAT, CAP and TRIMMING RIBBONS, DRESS TRIMMINGS, English, French and German Black and White SILK TRIMMING LACES, FRENCH CORSETS, EMBROIDERIES, CURTAIN DRAPERIES in LACE and MUSLIN, STRAW GOODS, Every variety of TUSCAN, FLORENCE, LACE, BLOND, PEDAL, RUTLAND, SPLIT STRAW HATS. The attention of all cash buyers is invited to an examination of our Stock, which is all marked plainly in figures, and is offered at FIVE PER CENT. advance, and will be constantly replenished throughout the season.

NEW SILK HOUSE.—1856. WILLIAM W. WRIGHT & CO., (Late Newcomer & Wright,) No. [illegible] Liberty-st., New-York. Invite the attention of the trade to their CHOICE ASSORTMENT OF FASHIONABLE DRESS TRIMMINGS, EMBROIDERIES, RIBBONS, GLOVES, MITTS, THREAD, LACES, LACE GOODS, WHITE GOODS, BLACK GRO D'ITALIE AND GROS DE RHINE SILKS, FANCY DRESS SILKS, SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, &c. CASH AND SHORT TIME BUYERS Are solicited to examine our Stock.

TO HOUSEKEEPERS GENERALLY. GREAT BARGAINS IN LINENS, SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, DAMASKS, NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, &c. And every article comprising a Linen Department, is now complete at prices that cannot fail to insure their ready sale. Call and see them at C. G. HOOK'S, No. 759 Broadway.

WEED'S MOURNING STORE, No. 499 BROADWAY. Immense reduction on account of removal on the 1st of May. This entire stock of Mourning dress goods, Bonnets, Mantillas, &c., the richest, best, and largest, the cheapest in the City, will be sold at the original package cost, until the 1st of May, in consequence of removal. WEED'S MOURNING STORE, No. 499 Broadway, 4 doors below St. Nicholas Hotel.

MANTILLAS! MANTILLAS!! LANE & PORTER call particular attention to their present stock of Mantillas, which is replete with every novelty of the season; and, for cheapness, beauty and excellence in style, cannot be surpassed. NO. 72 CANAL-ST.

MARSEILLES TOILET AND LANCASTER QUILTS, AT GREAT BARGAINS. Ladies will do well to examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. A splendid Summer Dimity Quilt, large size, for 8s.; worth 10s. C. G. HOOK, No. 759 Broadway.

JAMES A. HEARN has MANTELETS, most recherché in style, (MOURNING MANTELETS, CHILDREN'S MANTELETS.) A rich and effective stock of FASHIONABLE DRY GOODS, At his new store, No. 775 Broadway, above 9th-st.

MOURNING, MOURNING. Ladies wanting suits of mourning can be supplied with the best materials cheap, and have them made up in the best manner with the greatest dispatch, at W. JACKSON'S, (Late Bartholomew's) New Mourning Store, No. 551 Broadway, between Prince and Spring sts.

LANE & PORTER Will offer on FRIDAY MORNING, April 18, at their new store No. 72 Canal-st., three hundred pieces OF BEAUTIFUL INDIA PLAID AND CHECKED SILKS At FIFTY CENTS PER YARD. These goods are entirely new and well worth 6s.

MOURNING MANTILLAS AND BONNETS. The most superb stock ever seen, and much below the usual prices. Call and see them. W. JACKSON'S, (Late Bartholomew's New Mourning Store,) No. 551 Broadway, between Spring and Prince sts.

D. M. KNIGHT & CO., IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN FANCY GOODS, NO. 26 VESEY-ST., UP STAIRS, Have just received extra large size Rubber Puff Combs.

SILKS AT 75 CENTS. 300 pieces Plaid and Stripe Silks at 75 cts., worth $1; 200 pieces Plaid and Stripe Silks at 87½ cts., worth $1 12½; 200 pieces Plaid and Stripe Silks at $1, worth $1 25; and higher prices, proportionably cheap, will be offered at retail, on MONDAY, April 14. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., No. 62 Canal-st.

SILKS, SILKS, SILKS. C. G. HOOK, No. 759 Broadway, near 8th-st., will, this morning, offer for sale some of the choicest colors and styles in rich silks for $1 per yard, worth 10s. Ladies will do well to examine this stock before purchasing elsewhere, as these are bargains rarely met with. Remember the number, 759 Broadway.

LANE & PORTER WILL OPEN THIS MORNING, 1,000 STELLA SHAWLS, AT VERY LOW PRICES, AT NO. 72 CANAL-ST.

LANE AND PORTER Will open for sale TO-MORROW MORNING, 19th, 500 BAREGE ROBES, at $6, $6 50 and $7. NO. 72 CANAL-ST.

THE EGLANTINE MANTILLA, OR SHAWL SHAPE. An article of surpassing beauty—may now be seen in every rich material, and all the varieties of trimming, at BULPIN'S, No. 361 Broadway.

BLACK MOIRE MANTILLAS, AT EIGHT DOLLARS. Novel, beautiful and good. An immense variety this week. GEO. BULPIN, No. 361 Broadway.

BULPIN'S SIX DOLLAR MANTILLAS. Pretty, rich, graceful, and entirely new; the material is the very best black silk. MANTILLA EMPORIUM, No. 361 Broadway.

ENGLISH PRINTS—Fast colors, at $1 the dress. French Prints, fast colors, at one shilling per yard. French and Scotch Ginghams, at one shilling per yard. On MONDAY, April 14. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., No. 62 Canal-st.

INDIA RUBBER GLOVES—For gardening, house-cleaning or any work that soils the hands; they are made all lengths to protect the wrists and arms from exposure, by wearing the hands are made soft and white; for sale at all Rubber stores, and by GOODYEAR'S GLOVE COMPANY, No. 36 John-st., up-stairs.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.—Being obliged to reduce both their premises and the size of their stock, preparatory to building their new store, will commence selling their Dress Goods, at greatly reduced prices, on MONDAY, April 14. No. 62 Canal-st., near Broadway.

STELLA SHAWLS—Unsurpassed in beauty and variety of designs, at very low prices. ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO., No. 62 Canal-st.

YOUTHS' AND CHILDREN'S CLOTHING—For all ages, from three to twenty years, at wholesale. [illegible] BAILEY & CO., No. 4 Park-place, N. Y.

MILLINERY.

FRENCH STRAW FLOWERS, STRAW BONNETS, STRAW TRIMMINGS, MATERIALS FOR FLORISTS, To the Trade exclusively, FOR CASH, In every variety and style, at Nos. 64 and 66 JOHN-ST., corner William. HOMER & KETCHUM.

STRAW BONNETS, Of the most fashionable style, CHEAP FOR CASH. At HARLEY'S, No. 34 John-st.

NEW RIBBON STORE. No. 164 Bowery, third door above Broome-st. Spring ribbons in great variety, by the piece or yard. Also a large assortment of French flowers, straw, and other millinery goods. Country milliners supplied low. I. P. TIBBALS, Proprietor.

NEW MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT—No. 748 Broadway, opposite Astor-place.—Misses WAKEMAN & CRAFT having opened the above establishment, invite the attention of their friends and the ladies of New-York generally, to their NEW STOCK OF STRAW AND SILK BONNETS, and every other article in the Millinery line. Their personal attention given to the execution of all orders.

DISSOLUTION.—The undersigned withdrew from the firm of CAMPBELL, DIMOCK & CO., on the 10th day of January, 1856, and said firm was thereby dissolved. The public are cautioned against trusting any member of said firm on the credit of the undersigned. Dated March 6, 1856. SUSANNAH KENDALL.

AMUSEMENTS.

A GRAND COMPLIMENTARY SOIREE—Given by the citizens of Brooklyn to Miss LOUISE PAYNE, will take place on MONDAY EVENING, April 21, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, ASSISTED BY T. F. BASSFORD, ALLAN IRVING, CHAS. BeJANON, And other artists of merit. Tickets fifty cents. May be had at SANFORD'S Music Store, No. 23 Court-st., Brooklyn; VAN NORDEN & KING, No. 45 Wall-st., and at the Athenæum, where programmes may be seen. See daily papers of 21st instant.

SECOND PIANO-FORTE SOIREE, OF T. FRANKLIN BASSFORD, ASSISTED BY MISS LOUISE PAYNE, Little "ADA," four years old, MR. ALLAN IRVING, MR. CANDIDO BERTI, At Dodworth's Rooms, (adjoining Grace Church,) On FRIDAY EVENING, April 18. PROGRAMME. PART I.

1. Grand Triumphal Fantasia, for 2 Pianos .... T. F. Bassford — Mr. CANDIDO BERTI and the Author.
2. Ballad, [by request,] "The Heart bow'd down" .... Balfe — Mr. ALLAN IRVING.
3. {(a) A Polish Flower, Mazourka / (b) Sylph, Schottisch de Salon} .... T. F. Bassford — T. F. BASSFORD.
4. When Other Friends are round Thee .... Bassford — Miss LOUISE PAYNE.
5. {(a) Eglantine Polka / (b) Banjo Dance} .... Bassford — T. F. BASSFORD.
6. Eva to her Papa .... Howard — LITTLE "ADA."

PART II.

7. Duett "What are the wild waves saying?" .... Glover — Miss LOUISE PAYNE and Mr. ALLAN IRVING.
8. Reminiscences de Sonnambula .... Bassford — [Capriccio Brillante.] T. F. BASSFORD.
9. Romanza, "Ah non avea più lagrime," .... Donizetti — Mr. ALLAN IRVING.
10. Charming May .... Bodwell — Miss LOUISE PAYNE.
11. Grand Triumphal March, for 2 Pianos .... Bassford — Mr. CANDIDO BERTI and the Author.

Tickets, $1; Ladies' tickets, fifty cents. For sale at the Music Stores and at the door. Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock. The Grand Piano-Fortes used on this occasion are from the warerooms of CHICKERING, Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York.

GRAND PATRIOTIC AND BENEVOLENT CONCERT, On MONDAY EVENING, April 21, at the CITY ASSEMBLY ROOMS, No. 446 Broadway. BENEFIT OF MR. AND MRS. SIMPSON. (Mr. S. was engaged in the War of 1812, under Commodore Macdonough. Mrs. S. was seriously injured while returning from an excursion to Bridgeport, Conn., last Summer.) The Committee have engaged the following eminent artists: Mrs. JAMESON, and Miss M. E. HAWLEY, (Favorite vocalist of this City.) Mr. J. J. FRAZER, (Late Prima Tenor of the Seguin and Thillon Opera Companies.) Mr. J. W. ALDEN, (of the Harmonic Society,) and Mr. G. W. MORGAN, (Organist of Grace Church,) who will conduct and preside at the Piano-forte. Tickets 50 cents. A limited number of reserved seats can be obtained, without extra charge, on immediate application to JOHN H. TRIPLER, Chairman of Committee, at the Mechanics' Shirt Store, No. 326 Grand-st. N. B.—For further particulars see small bills.

BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM. MISS MARIA S. BRAINERD, Will give a CONCERT, AT THE BROOKLYN ATHENÆUM, On TUESDAY EVENING, April 22. Tickets, 50 cents. To be had at the Music Stores of Brooklyn.

MRS. GEORGIANA STUART LEACH'S VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT AT HOPE CHAPEL, On FRIDAY EVENING, April 18, 1856. Mrs. LEACH will be assisted by the following distinguished Artists: Miss MARIA LEACH, Mr. JOSEPH BURKE, Mr. FRAZER, Mr. RICHARD HOFFMAN, Mr. D. D. GRISWOLD, Mr. GEORGE WASHBOURNE MORGAN, Mr. S. W. LEACH. Tickets, with programme, 50 cents. To be obtained at the principal Music Stores, and at the door on the evening of performance. Concert to commence at 8 o'clock.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—ADMISSION ONE DOLLAR—Second Circle, 50 cents; Amphitheatre, 25 cents. Secured seats, 50 cents extra, at HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway, and at the Academy. Doors open at 7¼ o'clock—commencing at 8 o'clock. FRIDAY, April 18, 1856—Will be presented, for the only time this season, Verdi's Grand Opera, in 4 acts, IL TROVATORE. Madame ANNA DE LA GRANGE, Signorina ALDINI, Signori BOLCIONI, AMODIO and COLETTI, in the principal rôles. MAX MARETZEK .... Director and Conductor.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—Doors open at 6¾—to commence at 7½. Tickets 50 cents. FRIDAY EVENING, April 18, 1856. ANOTHER COMIC REVIVAL AND NEW FESTIVAL DANSANTE. SHOUTS OF LAUGHTER. THE WONDERFUL RAVEL FAMILY, MLLE. THERESA ROBERT and the Ballet Company. Second night of the Comic Pantomime of the RED GNOME AND WHITE WARRIOR. The White Warrior .... Antoine. The Red Gnome .... Marzetti. A new Festival Dansante, By Mlle. Robert and Ballet Troupe. THE CONSCRIPT. The Conscript .... François. SATURDAY—Fourth Philharmonic Concert. MONDAY, next performance of the RAVELS.

MISS ELOISE BRIDGES and Mr. and Mrs. W. M. FLEMING will give their Second Drawing-Room Entertainment, consisting of Poetry and Music, at the Brooklyn Athenæum, On FRIDAY EVENING, the 18th inst., commencing at 8 o'clock. The Third of these elegant Entertainments will be given at Hope Chapel, New-York, on SATURDAY EVENING, the 19th; and the Fourth in Brooklyn on the 23d. Tickets, 25 cents.

CONCERT OF GRAMMAR SCHOOL NO. 2, VIIth WARD.—A concert will be given by the pupils of Grammar School No. 2, at the Congregational Church corner of Madison and Gouverneur sts., on FRIDAY EVENING, April 18, 1856, under the direction of Mr. GEO. W. PETTIT. Tickets 25 cents. For sale at the School and at the door on the evening of performance. Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; concert to commence at 7½ o'clock.

BURTON'S—CHAMBERS-STREET.—The new American Comedy of New-York Life, 'TIS ILL PLAYING WITH EDGED TOOLS, was received with every demonstration of success, and will be repeated THIS EVENING and SATURDAY. Colonel Goldie, of Wall-street .... Mr. Burton. Mr. Brown .... Mr. Moore | Arthur Leslie .... Mr. H. Perry. Ella .... Mrs. C. Howard | Mrs. Goldie .... Mrs. A. Parker. With GANEM, THE SLAVE OF LOVE. Caliph .... Mr. Burton | Ganem .... Mrs. C. Howard. And THAT BLESSED BABY. Its Papa .... Mr. Burton.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—E. A. MARSHALL, Sole Lessee; W. A. Blake, Stage Manager. Doors open at 7 o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ precisely. THIS EVENING, April 18, Will be performed the BASHFUL IRISHMAN. Followed by LAW FOR LADIES. After which RECOLLECTIONS OF O'FLANNIGAN AND THE FAIRIES. To conclude with the 1st act of IRISH ASSURANCE AND YANKEE MODESTY.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; performance to commence at 7½ o'clock. THIS EVENING, April 18, 1856, will be presented, the play, in five acts, of THE STRANGER. The Stranger .... Mr. Wallack. Mrs. Haller .... Mrs. Hoey. With, first time this season, the charming petite Comedy of USED UP. Sir Charles Coldstream .... Mr. Lester.

LAURA KEENE'S VARIETIES—LATE THE METROPOLITAN THEATRE, BROADWAY. Doors open at 6¾ o'clock; performance commence at 7½ o'clock precisely. THIS EVENING, April 18, the performance will commence with the Play of STILL WATERS RUN DEEP. Captain Hawksley .... Mr. George Jordan. Mrs. Sternhold .... Miss Laura Keene. To conclude with NOVELTY.

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE—COMMENCEMENT OF THE NEW SEASON.—THIS EVENING, April 18, at 7¼ o'clock, the Historical Drama entitled THE ORANGE GIRL OF VENICE. Carlotti Galiano .... Mr. J. H. Allen. After which the Pantomime of MAGIC PILLS. The whole terminating with the Irish drama of LIMERICK BOY.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.—Second week and success beyond all parallel of that wonderful Child-Actress, LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD. Now here, besides, Miss CROUSE, the Largest Woman Alive, just 18, and weighing 704 pounds, and Miss READ, the Smallest Woman Alive, just 18, and weighing 29 pounds. FRIDAY (April 18) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, FASHION AND FAMINE. AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, two pretty pieces. LITTLE CORDELIA HOWARD as the STRAWBERRY GIRL. Admittance 25 cents. Children under ten, 12½ cents.

MISS MARY AGNES (CAMERON)—Has the honor of announcing to her friends and the public that she will (assisted by Mr. H. FAIRCLOUGH, Tragedian) give readings from Shakespeare and other Poets, at Hope Chapel, on TUESDAY, 22d inst. This entertainment will be the most unique of the kind yet offered to the public.

HIAWATHA! HIAWATHA!—IMMENSE SUCCESS—FIFTEENTH RECITATION. Come and hear of Minnehaha, laughing water, Handsomest of all the women, at Hope Chapel, by Miss KIMBERLY, on MONDAY EVENING, April 21.

THE CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN MUSEUM—Numbering upwards of eleven hundred objects, with several recent additions, is the most popular exhibition in the City. Open day and evening, at the Stuyvesant Institute, No. 659 Broadway. Admission 25 cents.

DUSSELDORF GALLERY, NO. 497 BROADWAY.—The best collection of Paintings in this country. It contains 150 Paintings. Open DAY and EVENING. Admittance 25 cents.

AMUSEMENTS.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN.—[illegible] daily, from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M., at No. [illegible] Broadway [illegible]. ADMISSION [illegible]. [illegible], Cor. Sec'y N. A.

THE CRYSTAL PALACE.—The [illegible] [illegible]. It will remain open until [illegible].

MR. [illegible] PLAYS IN THREE [illegible] THIS EVENING—[illegible], THAT BLESSED BABY, [illegible]. Mrs. C. HOWARD [illegible].

INSTRUCTION.

RAPID WRITING.—[illegible] Esq., President of the N. Y. [illegible], one of the ablest and most [illegible] of the country, says: "If not only the youth of our country, but the men and women grown, would [illegible] course of MACLAURIN'S GYMNASTIC EXERCISES, in a very short period of time the [illegible] style of penmanship would be improved [illegible]." The cost of the complete set of models, with the [illegible] set of directions for self-instruction is [illegible]. Published by W. S. MACLAURIN & CO., No. 345 Broadway.

NEW-YORK POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE—Corner of Bleecker and 6th-av.—The Principal of this Institution desires to inform his friends that the three upper stories of the above [illegible] are devoted entirely to his school and classes. Parents and guardians are informed that provision is made [illegible] age, and for every want of the pupil. Those who can appreciate the assistance of a well-[illegible] in the education of their sons, as well as the services of faithful friends and teachers, are invited to call. The boys can board with the Principal after May 1. WM. E. STOUGHTON, Principal.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BOYS AT NEW-ROCHELLE.—This Seminary, established four years since, for a limited number of boys, [illegible] years, will commence its ninth semi-annual session on the 28th inst. It may be reached by [illegible] from New-York, via New-Haven Railroad; located one-fourth of a mile south of the Depot. Circulars at [illegible] bookstore, No. 76 Bowery, and at No. 18 [illegible], Brooklyn. The Principal will be at [illegible] and 19th inst. E. LOCKWOOD, Principal.

NORTHAMPTON COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE.—This is a family school, in which boys are prepared for business or for College. It is designed to meet the reasonable wishes of parents [illegible]. The twenty-first session will commence on the 1st of May next. Further information, as well as circulars, may be had of the following persons: JAMES M'CALL, Esq., Metropolitan Bank; H. F. VAIL, Esq., Bank of Commerce; ROBERT MAY, Esq., No. 54 Wall-st., New-York; or of the Principal, L. J. DUDLEY, at Northampton, Mass.

ROSE HILL FEMALE SEMINARY, DANBURY, CONN.—Mrs. C. M. WHITE, Principal, assisted by competent teachers. [illegible] The Summer term commences the 1st of May. The course of instruction is thorough and [illegible] [illegible] spoken in the School. For circulars, apply to [illegible] WELLS, No. 325 Franklin-st., [illegible] Insurance Company, No. 67 Chatham, or WM. HALL & SON, Music store, No. 239 Broadway, New-York.

THE ADVERTISER WANTS FOUR SMALL CHILDREN.—Into his family, and will take the whole business of educating them [illegible]. Terms $125 per annum, without extra charge [illegible] [illegible] with kind parents in the country, under [illegible] adapted to the individual, will be forwarded by addressing Box No. 248 Post-Office, Hartford, Conn.

BOARD AND INSTRUCTION.—Parents who desire to place their daughters from 4 to [illegible] of age, in a Christian family, delightfully located near the City, where they may enjoy all [illegible] Summer fruits, and all the pleasures of country life, [illegible] securing the advantages of a [illegible] limited in number, will hear of a rare opportunity [illegible] situation and references to [illegible] G. PARDEE, No. [illegible] Houston-st. [illegible].

PRESCOTT SEMINARY.—A Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y. The Summer Session will commence on MONDAY, [illegible]. Circulars may be obtained at the Bookstores of Messrs. APPLETON, No. 346 [illegible] STANFORD, No. 637; T. J. CROWEN, No. 699; [illegible] C. DAVIS, No. [illegible] Broadway; or of Mrs. [illegible] S. SHAW, Principal, Tarrytown.

SEWARD INSTITUTE—FLORIDA, ORANGE CO., N. Y.—Now the [illegible] session commences April 21. Terms, $[illegible] per [illegible]. Circulars for each department (male and female) [illegible] obtained of IVISON & PHINNEY'S, No. 321 Broadway, or of the Principals at [illegible]. J. W. BOUND, A. M., Principal Male Department. Miss FANNIE JACKSON, Principal Female Department.

RAVENSWOOD INSTITUTE, L. I.—[illegible] first-class Seminary, under the [illegible], in which parents may obtain for their [illegible] a [illegible] complete and thorough education. [illegible] for Junior pupils $150 per annum. Circulars [illegible] from Mr. COLEMAN, Astor House, or Mr. BROWN, No. [illegible] Broadway.

MR. BINGHAM'S CLASSICAL GYMNASIUM—Bible House—A school with two departments, limited to 25 boys each.—Mr. BINGHAM [illegible] that this School shall always be [illegible] the most thorough in its department, the most comfortable in every respect the most valuable [illegible] No [illegible] to make it. The uniform dress has been adopted. [illegible] The school is in session from the 1st of September to the 1st of July.

A FRENCH GENTLEMAN—Native of France, who has taught French with success for several years in New-Haven, Ct., and can furnish the highest testimonials of ability from the faculty of Yale College and others, would like an engagement in some school or institution. He is single, and the compensation required would be reasonable. Address G. H. S., New-Haven Post-Office.

PAULDING INSTITUTE.—A select family boarding-school for boys, at Tarrytown, Westchester County, N. Y., WM. G. WESTON, A. M., Principal. The Summer session will commence on [illegible]. Circulars may be found at the bookstore of T. J. CROWEN, No. 699; Messrs. APPLETON, STANFORD & SWORDS, No. 637 Broadway, and CLARK, AUSTIN & SMITH, No. 3 Park-row.

ENGLISH AND CLASSICAL FAMILY SCHOOL.—For boys, at Bedford, Westchester Co., T. A. WILLIAMSON, A. M., Principal. Next session will open April 28. A small number of pupils received. Circulars may be had of D. BERRIAN, Esq., No. 25 Pearl-st., C. H. CLOSE, Esq., No. 115 Fulton-st., or by addressing the Principal.

DANBURY SCIENTIFIC AND MILITARY INSTITUTE, CONN.—Rev. ELIJAH S. SCHOFIELD, A. M., Principal; Rev. J. H. VAN COURT, A. M., Associate, is fully equipped and in successful operation. Its accommodations quite superior. Gymnastics and military exercises daily. Circulars, or an interview, may be had at WM. HALL & SON'S, No. 239 Broadway.

A YOUNG LADY—A graduate of the New-York State Normal School, who is engaged in teaching in one of the public schools in Jersey City, wishes to instruct two or three pupils, of either sex, in a private family, in this or Jersey City in any of the English branches, including Mathematics, Drawing, &c., for two or three hours of each day, from 5 to 8 P. M. The highest references given. Address BOARD, Box No. 292, Jersey City.

FAIRHAVEN SEMINARY—Is a Family Boarding-School, pleasantly located in Fairhaven, one mile east of New-Haven, Conn. Number of scholars limited to 12—Young Ladies of any age, or Boys under 12 years. Next term will begin 28th of April. Circulars at Shepherd's Bookstore, No. 152 Fulton-st. THOS. G. SLOAN, Principal.

THE BOARDING SCHOOL FOR 25 BOYS, PROSPECT HILL—Near Middletown, Conn., begins its next session May 5. Terms, $100 per session. E. W. BECKWITH, Principal. References—J. WILLIAMS, No. 61 Cortlandt-st., HAUMER & HORTON, No. 42 Division-st., New-York.

THE TEACHER OF A STRICTLY SELECT BOYS' BOARDING SCHOOL—Number of pupils limited; situation healthy, away from the temptations incident to cities and large villages, can be consulted by addressing A., Box No. 225 General Post-Office, stating place, time, &c.

1857.—BOOKKEEPING, WRITING, ARITHMETIC.—Mr. DOLBEAR, No. 699 Broadway, being assisted by an accomplished practical bookkeeper, guarantees to qualify students for hard books [illegible] in any establishment. Mr. D. teaches penmanship in person, and will remove all stiffness and trembling from any hand in one week.

A. DODWORTH'S PRIVATE DANCING ACADEMIES—No. 806 Broadway, New-York, will continue open until the 1st of June, enabling those who commence at the present time to complete a full course. The classes are so arranged that beginners can enter at any time with equal advantages.

BROOKLYN.—A lady who has had eleven years' experience in tuition, receives a select class, limited in number, for instruction in all the branches of English, French, Italian, Drawing and Painting. Terms may be known on application at her residence, 180 Congress st.

FREEHOLD INSTITUTE.—A Boarding School for Boys, at Freehold, Monmouth County, New-Jersey. Summer Session commences May 1, 1856. For Circulars, apply to OLNEY S. WILLIS, A. M., Principal.

FORT PLAIN SEMINARY.—Next term May 1. Expense of board and tuition in common English $100 per year. Address Rev. J. E. LATIMER, Principal, Seminary House, No. 346 Broadway.

BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.—The Summer Term of Mrs. J. T. BENEDICT'S Boarding and Day School for Young Ladies will commence May 1, at No. 4 West 15th-st., second door from 5th-av.

TRANSLATION AND INSTRUCTION IN FRENCH—By PARISSOT. Apply, in afternoons, No. 73 Franklin-st., office of *Courrier des États-Unis*.

STATIONERY.

BOWNE & HASBROUCK, Stationers' Hall, No. 174 and 176 Pearl-st., New-York, Importers and Manufacturers, offer for sale at low cash prices, every variety of account books, paper, fancy and [illegible] stationery, writing papers, notes, drafts, money [illegible] envelopes, inks, [illegible] slates, pen-knives, chess and backgammon boards [illegible] and lithography executed at low rates. [illegible] bill heads, &c. Country merchants invited to call.

BLANK-BOOKS, PAPER AND STATIONERY.—At low prices; Books made to pattern; Engraving, Lithographic and Job Printing executed in style; [illegible] Copying and Seal Presses, Manifold Letter Writers, Expense Books, &c. [illegible]. FRANCIS & LOUTREL, Stationers, Printers and Bookbinders, No. 77 Maiden-lane.

New-York Daily Times.

[illegible] FRIDAY, APRIL 17, 1856.

[illegible]

THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, containing nearly all the reading matter of the Daily, published Tuesday and Friday [illegible] a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES, published Saturday, is mailed at Two Dollars a year for single Copies. Twenty-Five Copies for Twenty Dollars, to one address.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every mail steamer. Price, in wrappers [illegible] for single Copies.

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RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO., Publishers.

[illegible] In the United States Senate yesterday, on motion of Mr. Sumner, the Committee on Commerce was directed to inquire into the character of the Cooly trade. The Bounty Land bill was considered, but was not disposed of. In the House, the President was requested to have prepared statements, showing the appropriations and expenditures made during each session of the last three Congresses. The Senate's Fortification bill was tabled, on the ground that it improperly originated in that body.

A telegraphic dispatch from New-Haven informs us of the acquittal yesterday afternoon of the Wakemanites concerned in the killing of Justus W. Matthews, on the sole ground of insanity. The parties, three in number, were all tried on one indictment, and the result was generally anticipated.

Peace.

By the arrival of the *Baltic*, we are in possession of four days' later news than that received by the *Cambria*. The one and all-engrossing feature is the declaration of Peace. The storm which during the past two years shook Europe is at length stilled. At 1 o'clock, on the 30th of March, the Plenipotentiaries assembled in Paris, signed the Treaty, and on the 31st the boom of the guns which precisely two years and two days previous had thundered forth from London Tower the declaration of war, bore along the river through the good old city the tidings that peace was made. It would be useless to speculate upon the precise terms of the treaty by which this object has been attained. Its general terms are, however, no secret. The preliminary protocol which was signed has been published, and the fifth article—if such has been added—alone remains a mystery. Although virtually agreed on, the signature of the different Sovereigns is necessary to give it final perfection, and it will occupy three weeks before the ratifying autograph of Alexander can be procured. During the interregnum of etiquette, the various journals of the different Powers occupy themselves in reviewing their own position, and that of other contending nations. As each of these reviewing pictures is naturally drawn with a somewhat roseate self-glorification, we prefer to publishing them to give in a few words what appears to us the true situation of the several parties to the war which has just closed.

The war has certainly in a large measure dissipated the military prestige of England, which at its opening was considered the foremost European power. Many long-cherished illusions of the superiority of her "governmental system" were in the first year rudely broken. Many hallucinations which past memories and the overweening self estimate they inspired had rooted in England's heart have been scattered. Her system was proved a failure, her aristocratic generals incapable, her commissariat and medical departments wholly out of joint, and nothing remained for her but that which has never forsaken her, and which even now has brought her gallantly through all disasters,—the brilliant valor and heroic endurance of her sons. She has probably lost a hundred millions of money that might otherwise be expended in industrial enterprise. She has lost some thirty thousand of the flower of her people. There were few door-posts whose lintels were sprinkled, and there is scarcely a household in England on which the angel of destruction has not breathed as he passed. She has gained little in return for this, in a material point of view. But in a moral, much. With all her shortcomings she has shown an extent of resources, a dauntless courage, an undeviating good faith, and a stern perseverance, which bent to its will the most adverse circumstances, and bowed, even out of all ill-fortune, final success. She leaves the field, in physical form, fresher and firmer than any other power.

France, or rather Louis Napoleon, has come out of the war with the greatest triumph. All his personal objects have been attained. His dynasty has been acknowledged, and his reputation as the ablest sovereign of Europe firmly set. He has asserted for France the right, which if the war had but lasted another year she must have ceded to England, of being the first military power, and has brought her off the scene precisely at the moment when she had touched the highest point of position she could attain.

As to Russia, she has been taught the great failure in which her weakness lay. She has been shown that a purely military policy is unequal to carry out military designs, and that vast armies and navies are as nothing when the means of using and recruiting them are not on hand. Indeed, from the concessions the Emperor has made, it would appear that he had wakened to this conviction, and that the old Muscovite ideas will no longer reign. Russia wants railways, capital, and commerce—in a word, the sinews of war, wealth. After all her expensive military preparations, she finds that a [illegible] cannot contend against a free and enlightened people. Within two years she has lost half a million of soldiers, a huge fleet, the most impregnable fortress, and all her [illegible] gone. It is evident she feels this and will now devote her energies to laying down railroads through her vast territories and [illegible] points of her empire [illegible] and the development of her industrial resources, she may be in five years four times more powerful than she is now, and have to bless the war which led her to such a career of redemption.

The war may thus prove a source of strength to Russia. What will it be to Turkey?

To what a condition is that Empire reduced which is destined for years to have its capital and coasts occupied by foreign armies? The Governments of England and France have announced "that they do not intend for a long time to relax their hold of that unhappy country." As soon as the treaty is signed, all that will remain to the Sultan of his sovereignty will be the red Fez.

For the rest, Hungary and Italy lie in their old condition; Germany is divided and bureaucratic; a strong coldness exists between the two great Protestant Powers, Prussia and England; the Pope has realized in Austria, in Naples, and in Italy, a power for which Hildebrand sighed and the Gregorys struggled in vain; while the Cossack Czar and the upstart Emperor of the French, whom he so scorned, are on a footing of the most delightful friendship. Henceforth the French eagles and Russian bear lie down together. How strange is the whirligig of time.

England and the United States.

The London *Times* insists that the United States are determined upon a war with Great Britain. Whenever it attempts to discuss the differences between the two countries, it starts with this assumption,—that the American Government is resolved upon war and seeks a pretext for it in the alleged violation by England of the Central American Treaty, and in her attempted enlistment of troops in the United States. The *Times* of the 1st of April, takes occasion to compare the policy of the American Government with that of Russia; and after establishing to its own satisfaction the similarity of the "two empires," it proceeds to say:

"Now, it is rather a remarkable thing, and to be noted in the history of human delusions, that at the very moment when the one bubble has burst, when Russia's dream of irresistible power and endless dominion has been rudely and finally dispelled, the other Power, the self-boasted parallel, the brother in boundless pretension and special immunity, so far from taking warning by the fate of its compeer, *is at this moment verging to the same suicidal folly*—a war, not of self-defence, but of wanton defiance, *the sole and avowed object of which is the assumption of a political position above all the rest of the world.*"

If England were determined upon a war with this country, this is the precise language in which her organs would proclaim that purpose. But we do not believe that either the Government or the people of Great Britain, cherish any such sentiments or meditate hostilities against this country. And we are certain that not the slightest foundation exists for the imputations of the *Times* against the Government and the people of the United States. That man, in either country, who should desire war would be a fit subject for Bedlam. And that Government of either nation which would look to war as a possible event, until every conceivable mode of adjusting differences had been resorted to without effect, would merit, as we are confident it would receive, the burning condemnation of the people it would misrepresent.

The *Times* seems inclined to use its vast influence to exasperate international animosities and to render the peaceful adjustment of disputed points impossible. Its power, great as it is, cannot accomplish this result. The common sense of the English people will revolt at such a consummation. Nor will that journal succeed in convincing its readers that the course of the United States in regard to the Enlistment Question, has been unreasonable or indicative of hostility to Great Britain. We commend the letter written by an intelligent American in Europe, and signed "A States' Man," which we copy in another column. It states the case clearly and strongly, and relieves this country from the imputations which have been urged against it.

Presidential.

The business of President-making is beginning to be brisk. Each of the political parties suffers an internal commotion from the effort of individuals to bring forward their favorites. In the Democratic ranks the contest thus far is mainly between Pierce and Buchanan,—though half a dozen other candidates are quietly awaiting the issue of their strife, in hopes of slipping in when both shall have been thrown overboard. The two-third rule, which has come to be the settled law of Democratic Conventions, renders it very difficult for any prominent candidate, against whom strong opposition is aroused, to obtain the nomination. But, at the same time, it renders it easy for such a candidate to prevent the success of his antagonist. It may happen, therefore, that Pierce and Buchanan will each have strength enough to kill the other, without being able to compass the nomination himself. Anticipating such an issue, the friends of Douglas, Hunter, Rusk, and one or two other aspirants, are holding themselves aloof from the canvass. President Pierce would be able probably to command the nomination, if his pretended friends were at all sincere. But none of them have any confidence in his success, if nominated; they are all, therefore, ready to desert him at the first opportunity, for a more available candidate.

The Republicans are equally busy and still more embarrassed. Mr. Seward would undoubtedly be their first choice:—and his nomination would be a matter of course, but for the fact, that in all the Western and the New-England States the Republican party owes its strength in a very great degree to its alliance with Americanism: and Mr. Seward took the precaution at a very early day, to reiterate his fixed hostility to the principles and policy of the American party. It is feared, by many, that his nomination would repel that party from the Republican ticket and thus insure its defeat. Governor Chase has strong friends in Ohio, but out of that State the conviction is general that his nomination would not be popular. It is not at all unlikely that the Republicans will find it necessary to do, as all other parties have been compelled to do,—take up a new man—one not identified with the political struggles and animosities of the past. Possessing this necessity, some of them have been diligently watching Col. Fremont for the course. It is supposed that he would concentrate the support of the Republicans and North Americans, and that he would be acceptable as a candidate to Young America generally. He has character, wealth and position,—what he lacks is political experience and a past career by which his future course may be predicted. Whether this defect will defeat or aid him, remains to be seen. Some of the Western Republicans are anxious for the nomination of Judge McLean;—while others at the East pronounce him too old fogyish, and go in for Banks. The contest will be settled at Philadelphia on the 17th of June; and will probably be somewhat affected by the action of the Convention of the North Americans, to be held in this City on the 12th. The nomination of Mr. Fillmore is dead as a door-nail already. The Northern members of the American party will probably endeavor to find a candidate who will also be adopted by the Republicans:—and if they succeed in this, they will enter upon the canvass with reasonable prospects of victory.

We are likely to have a stirring time, in the political world, during the month of June.

Southern Emigration.

We are glad to see that Southern politicians are beginning to be sensible of the folly of abusing the Kansas Emigration Societies which have been formed in several of the Northern States, and are taking the much more rational course of imitating their example. The Montgomery, Ala., *Journal*, in noticing the departure of 300 men from that city for Kansas, takes occasion to state, from personal knowledge, gathered on a recent trip to the seaboard, that measures are already effected to place in Kansas, before the October election, at least 6,000 Southern voters,—and that Kentucky, Louisiana, Arkansas, and other States, "backed by Missouri," stand ready at any moment to supply any balance of voters which may be necessary. This is a practical mode of endeavoring to meet the emergency. It shows that the South is thoroughly ashamed of its denunciations of the societies formed in Massachusetts for the purpose of settling Kansas, and that, instead of opposing them longer, it is prepared to enter into rivalry with them. This struggle for Kansas is an unavoidable result of the squatter-sovereignty doctrine. The Kansas bill left the inhabitants of Kansas to decide whether Slavery should or should not exist within its borders. It followed necessarily that the friends and the enemies of Slavery would have a sharp contest for the Territory:—and that emigrants would pour into it by thousands from all sections of the Union. The Northern States were the first to enter the field:—but the South is resolved to make up for loss of time by an excess of zeal.

The South, however, must know that the contest is unequal. Where there is one man in the Southern States prepared to emigrate to Kansas, there are *ten* in the North. It will not do for the South to send whites who are not slaveholders,—for they would become Anti-Slavery men the moment they reached Kansas. And of the slaveholders, themselves, there are very few who can afford such a transplantation of their interests as emigration to Kansas would involve. But every Northern, and every Western State, is full of active, hardy men, whose circumstances and disposition alike favor settlement in a new country. Tens of thousands of such men will become inhabitants of Kansas long before the October election arrives.

"Border Ruffians."

The Richmond (Va.) *Enquirer*, in one of its spasmodic appeals to the slaveholding interest to send emigrants to Kansas, says:

"The 'border ruffian,' the farmer of the far South and West, is the *noblest type of mankind*. In his person is revived all the chivalry and generosity of the knights of the middle ages. He is equally noble, but far more useful. *He is the pioneer of a high and honorable civilization.* He is planting a master race—men like the Greeks and Romans—on a new soil; not buying up white men at the shambles, to remove them from Slavery to capital in Boston, to make them, in a few generations, slaves to capital in Kansas. In a few generations the process of subsidence and stratification of society takes place, and then, like European peasants, one set of men become (worse than slaves) the mere hereditary bondsmen of capital or property. A thousand men are killed by lightning where one English agricultural peasant rises above the condition of his ancestry. *So, without slaves, will it be in Kansas.* White men must clean the streets, work the roads, stand behind the chairs of gentlemen at table, brush their clothes, black their boots, and hold their horses. *To this condition all free society soon comes.*"

This eulogy of the "border ruffian" has the merit of novelty:—and so has the accompanying eulogy of Slavery over free society. Both show the inevitable tendency of the slaveholding sentiment, and indicate the issue that must sooner or later be made upon this subject. If the *Enquirer* is right,—if civilization demands that the laboring classes shall be slaves—if the condition of things at the South is really so superior to the "free society" of the Northern States,—then that condition should be made universal. No solitary reason can be urged for extending Slavery into Kansas, which would not have equal weight in favor of reducing to Slavery the laboring classes in every Northern State.

Kentucky Whigs.

The Straight Whigs die hard in Kentucky; they cannot bring themselves to believe that the Whig Party is among the things that were, and they nurse their delusions with such seriousness that they have actually been holding a Convention at Lexington to reorganize the Party, and have gone to the extreme of making arrangements to hold a Nominating Convention next July, with a view to participating in the next Presidential election as Whigs. Such political infatuation is not common, even among Straight Whigs. Men may die from accidental causes, or be so badly injured as to be at the point of death, and yet recover. But such can never be the case with political parties, which can only die from lack of vitality, and because their mission has been accomplished, or their principles have been proved unsound. Whatever the cause may be, nothing can be more certain than that the Whig Party has ceased to exist; and the most Quixotic of all possible movements is the attempt to reorganize it. There is nothing to reorganize. The breath has left the body, and the body is already in a state of decomposition.

Academy of Music.

Verdi's "Trovatore" will be repeated to-night for the last time this season. Signor Bolcioni will be the *Manrico*—vice Brignoli disabled by horse exercise. Signor Bolcioni sung this *rôle* in Italy, and judging from what he has already accomplished with Verdi's assistance, is capable, we should think, of creating a favorable impression.

NEW-YORK CITY.

The Children's Aid Society.

Three years ago, Mr. Charles L. Brace and a few earnest men and women with him, projected an association which should aim to relieve the children of New-York from degradation and crime. It was proposed to furnish employment to such poor children as could be induced to enter the schools, to provide decent lodgings for the numerous class of the newsboys, to find homes in the country for children who could be persuaded to leave the City, and to gather the Germans and Italians into places where they would learn, at once, decency, morals, and the English tongue. Three years is but a short time in which to work out a reform of magnitude, but a great deal has been accomplished, in spite of obstacles, limited accommodations and scanty funds. The community having realized the importance of the work which the Society has undertaken, the yearly results grow in interest as the field widens.

The agencies employed in the management of the affairs of this Society are Industrial Schools, Boys' Meetings, Lodging-houses for Boys and Girls, and the distribution of the children among homes which are found for them in the country. There are now in the City five Industrial Schools, whose pupils during the year numbered 1,071. They are situated in the Fourth Ward, at No. 22 Oliver-street, at No. 14 Avenue C, on the Hudson River side at No. 254 West Twenty-eighth-street; on the East River in Fortieth-street, near Third-avenue, and others in the Five Points (House of Industry) for Italian children, and in connection with Calvary Church (Dr. Hawks'.) The school in Avenue C is intended for the benefit of German children. The Italian School is under the care of Mr. Cerqua, and the branches taught are principally English. The cost of conducting these schools during the year 1855 was as follows:

Fourth Ward	$1,519 60
Avenue C	1,637 47
Hudson River	1,280 11
East River	512 00
Calvary Church	351 99
Italian	350 00
Total	$5,649 17

The house for the Oliver-street School is liberally awarded to the Society, rent free, by Mr. Moses H. Grinnell. The ladies of Calvary Church have contributed liberally to the support of the School in connection with that Church. The Italian School is intended to reach the numerous and needy and ignorant class of organ-grinders and itinerant statue-sellers; it was only established in December last, but shows such results as this: That 20 boys who never attended school, learned the alphabet and numbers, and the rudiments of writing, between Jan. 1 and Feb. 26; that several others who knew how to spell only in Italian, now spell in English and write copies; that some who could only read are now able to write: and that those who knew how to write in Italian, now learn to translate into English.

The Newsboys' Lodging-house, established last year, has been followed by a Lodging-house for Girls, which has apartments in the upper part of No. 22 Oliver-street. The number of newsboys who lodged in the Newsboys' Rooms during the year was 574, of whom eight were adults; number of lodgings furnished, 7,599. The number of newsboys who found other employment was 41. The expenses of the Newsboys' Lodging-house in 1855 were $1,431; receipts from lodgers, $391 25. There were 82 female lodgers in Oliver-street during the same period.

The statistics of the number of destitute girls who were sheltered in the new lodging-house form an interesting feature of the report:

	No.
Girls who have no home	28
Taken from the Tombs	10
Beaten and turned out	2
Found in the streets	2
Found in Twenty-seventh-street, nearly starved	5
Came in sick	1
Other temporary lodgers	1
Vagrants	4
From the Office	28

The Boys' Meetings, an effective means of reaching a large and destitute class of lads who prowl about the streets and fall into crime unchecked, unless rescued by some such agency as this, have prospered abundantly, two new meetings having been opened during the year. The enterprise in Greenwich-street, near Charlton, embarrassed financially, has been given up for the present.

The Children's Aid Society expended $10,027 in 1855, and its receipts were $10,004, so that the receipts and expenditures were nearly equal, the former slightly inferior to the latter.

Upwards of 900 persons were provided with homes in the country during the year—men, 61; women, 56; boys, 424; girls, 393. Places were found in this State for 317, in New-Jersey for 106, in Pennsylvania for 164, in Illinois 16, and others in New-England and the Far West.

The Society hopes to receive sufficient aid in the prosecution of its enterprise to justify the employment of new agents to canvass the poor districts of the City, and to effect the permanent establishment of workshops, new industrial schools, and other useful agencies.

The report has an appendix, filled with narratives of striking scenes, witnessed by the agents of the Society, in the course of their daily rambles.

The Celestials not all Beggars—Sale of Chinese Theatrical Costumes.

We have seen a remonstrance signed by several of the Chinese now in the City, who are able to maintain themselves decently without appealing to the charitable for pity and pennies, in which they indignantly protest against the conduct of their mendicant fellow-countrymen, who crouch in miserable attitudes upon the sidewalks, and invite you by printed placard, to buy something of a poor Chinaman. The remonstrants desire most earnestly that the good people of New-York should not form their opinion of the Celestial nation from the beggars now in the City, or take them to be representatives even of the Chinese of their own station in life. The remonstrance is highly honorable to those connected with it. Still we imagine that it is very difficult for some of these poor fellows to earn a living.

Most of the Chinamen in town are the remains of the Tong Hook Tong Dramatic Company, originally numbering about 30, which came to this City from San Francisco three or four years ago under the charge of Beach & Co., for the purpose of giving exhibitions. They arrived in a vessel consigned to Davis, Brooks & Co., and being unable to pay their fare after getting here, which amounted to about $5,000, transferred their theatrical costume to Beach, who agreed to retain it as security until it could be redeemed. Meanwhile Beach had not paid their expenses hither, and without the knowledge of the Chinese, pledged the wardrobe with Davis, Brooks, & Co., to cover the amount due them. The wardrobe and properties were yesterday disposed of at auction by Haggerty, Jones & Co., the sale attracting a large attendance. The original cost of this wardrobe was $40,000, and the sum realized for it yesterday was less than $500. The costume is got up in the richest style, a large portion of it being silk and tinsel work. Among the articles sold were elegant gold embroidered and satin robes, embroidered scarfs with mirrors, aprons, vests, pantaloons, &c. The highest price paid for a robe was $41; but with one or two exceptions all brought less than $20 each. There were none of the poor unfortunate Celestials present to witness this sacrifice of their property.

The English Weather of Yesterday.

A beautiful fog yesterday morning and evening, with that peculiar odor about it which cannot be counterfeited by art, rejoiced the English residents of the City and its suburbs. A London Captain, on sailing up the Thames, after a year's absence in the Mediterranean, is reported to have exclaimed with rapture: "Ah, this is something like weather—none of your frightful blue sky." And yesterday our English and Irish friends—for they have fogs also in Ireland—were deliciously reminded of the land of their birth, and were enabled to exclaim with the Cockney skipper, that it was something like weather. We were told the English houses of [illegible]

[illegible] Bulls congratulating [illegible] It was a sort of holiday with them. [illegible] with a prospect of [illegible]

To Men Who Wish to Poison their Wives.

If a man wishes to poison his wife, there is nothing that will do it so neatly as strychnine. A grain of white powder does the deed effectually, and tells the Coroner exactly what the deed was done by. For the convulsions it produces are as peculiar as they are terrible. Tetanus is the only thing they can be mistaken for. No one who has seen them once ever mistakes them a second time. In 5 or 20 minutes after the strychnine is given horrible lockjaw occurs, the body stiffens, the skin becomes livid, the eyeballs stick out, the pupils are dilated, and the patient dies of suffocation.

But the moment the breath has departed, and the anatomist makes his *post mortem*, detection is sure. The chemist is sure to find some hundredth or thousandth part of a grain of the mineral clinging to the inner coat of the stomach, and his tests will produce from that fraction a series of brilliant rings of color which cannot be mistaken. Or if the physician give to a living animal a portion of the fluid taken from the intestines of the dead person, these same terrible convulsions will be reproduced. So, if there are any of the family of Borgia in town, let them remember that strychnine is the poison; it kills the patient, and points unerringly to the method of the death. It is even surer than arsenic to bring the wretch who uses it to the gallows—or as near to it as modern civilization will allow a gentleman to come—to a nice room in the Sing Sing Hotel, and the clemency of a feeling Governor.

The Fillibusters' Witnesses—Locked Up—Wanting—Sloped.

The trial of the indicted Fillibusters arrested on the *Northern Light*, was set down for yesterday, in the United States District Court. The prolongation of the Graham Law and Sloo suit compelled its postponement rather indefinitely. A motion will, therefore, be made by the counsel in the case on Monday next to dismiss the complaint. But the disposition of the witnesses is a little curious.

Wm. H. Allen, the informing party upon whose affidavit the arrests were effected, has gone to Demerara. He was held to bail first in the amount of $1,500, to appear as a witness, but his bail was subsequently released on his own recognizance to appear at the trial. District-Attorney McKeon was sanguine that he would be in attendance.

M. G. Hoggins, the next important witness, now lies in the Tombs, having, since his detention as a witness, been arrested on a charge of swindling passengers for Australia.

Mr. P. Bancroft, the book-keeper of Hoggins, is not to be found.

Col. Mace, arrested as a fillibuster, but held as a witness, and dismissed on his own recognizance to appear, has sloped. The last that was seen of him he was drilling recruits in Nicaragua.

Wm. Macy, also held as a witness, does not turn up. It is supposed he is bearing a musket somewhere over the plains of Central America. Lastly, Capt. Wm. Kraus, the leading witness before the Grand Jury, and whose evidence led principally to finding the indictments, is nowhere to be hit upon.

Tacking Ship?

The *Independent*, which has been barking at the American Tract Society for some two years past, declares, in this week's issue, that it has "no conflict" whatever with that institution, but on the other hand that it is very "jealous for its honor and usefulness!" Pray, what's in the wind now?

The same page of the *Independent* on which this profession appears, contains three editorial columns, out of six, filled with animadversions upon the American Tract Society.

Junior Exhibition at Williams College.

Correspondence of the New-York Daily Times:

The Exhibition of the Junior Class of Williams came off in the Congregational Church on the evening of the 15th. The Greek Oration was admirably delivered by Alexander Hutchins, of Peekskill, N. Y.; the Latin Oration, by George D. Goodrich, of East Windsor Hill, Conn. The English speeches were delivered by Rufus Apthorp, Homer B. Stevens, Benton W. Cole, Charles M. Pierce, G. Havens De Bevoise, William G. Harding, Robert Murray, Jr., William Tatlock, Horace H. Wells, Andrew Parsons, R. E. McMath and Samuel Wood.

The appointments for the Prize Rhetorical Exhibition, which comes off at Commencement time, were given the day after the Junior Exhibition. They are as follows: Juniors—Edward S. Isham, E. Quackenbush, R. Apthorp. Sophomores—George Henry Beckwith, S. Cleveland, J. J. Doughty. Freshmen—George M. Wright, Walter Day, William D. Spalding. S. P. M.

☞ Wall and Nassau-streets have recently become a mart for the sale of horses. Almost daily at one o'clock horses and carriages intended for sale are driven up and down these crowded streets, with notice of the auction placarded on the flanks of the quadrupeds. At the appointed time, having undergone the inspection of purchasers, they pass under the hammer and become the property of the highest bidder. A vender in Wall-street informed us yesterday that they were sold at a great sacrifice; we should expect that any horse that ventured to enter the den of the "Bears" would meet with "great sacrafices"; but when another owner of horse flesh, who was evidently a German not many years arrived from fatherland, informed us that his animal would sell "sheep," we thought that at the present price of mutton that was no recommendation, and advised him to keep the fact to himself if he was desirous of effecting a sale. What next from Wall-street?

☞ Twenty drawers and stands, on table No. 3, in the Flour Department of the Corn Exchange, were let at noon yesterday, for a term of five years, at $10 per annum for each drawer and stand. The privilege of selection was sold at auction. The highest price obtained therefor was $61; the lowest, $34. This sale netted $645.

☞ The Fire-Marshal has sent a printed card, containing a copy of his suggestions as to the means of guarding against fires, to the proprietors of buildings in the City. We hope his cautions will be heeded; at least one-half of the fires that occur so frequently in this City, are occasioned by accidents which, with a little care, might be effectually guarded against.

☞ Mrs. Porter, a Spiritual Medium, has prophesied that the steamer *Ericsson*, which left this port nearly four month's ago, will be burned to the water's edge before the 25th of the present month. Drive a nail there.

☞ The new steamer *Adriatic* was floated out of the large balance dock, foot of Market-street, yesterday, at 7 o'clock A. M. She was then taken in tow to the Novelty Works to receive her machinery.

Landlord and Tenant.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

Please inform me, is it imperative on the tenant to quit his apartments on the first of May, without any legal process or written notice by his landlord? The tenancy is a monthly one, held by oral agreement, and rent has been always paid by me in advance. This landlord tells me he has let the apartments to others, as I had declined to pay him some $3 per month increase.

Your obliged P. M. G.

Dear P. M. G.: Our columns are too crowded—better consult a lawyer. Take his bond that he will not lead you into a Chancery suit, make a settlement on your wife, get your life insured in behalf of your children, set aside a fund to pay the expenses, and then if you can find an honest lawyer put the question.

NEW-YORK WEEKLY TIMES.

Contents for Saturday, April 19.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT FROM CENTRAL AMERICA—Detailed Account of the First Battle between Walker's Army and the Costa Rican Forces—Defeat of Walker's Party.

THE INDIAN WAR IN OREGON.

SPEECH OF SENATOR SEWARD—Immediate Admission of Kansas as a Free State.

ADJOURNMENT OF THE NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE—Refusal of Gov. Clark to call an Extra Session.

EDITORIAL ARTICLES—Gov. Hunt's Speech at the Clay Banquet—England's Conversion to Romanism—The Moral of the Connecticut Election—Mrs. Candour turned up again—Emigration to Nicaragua—Adjournment of Congress—The State Legislature—Walker's Defeat in Nicaragua.

PROCEEDINGS OF CONGRESS—During the week.

THE BIRTHDAY OF HENRY CLAY—Speech of Ex-Governor Hunt.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES—Of the late Superintendent McKeon and Joseph Curtis, Esq.

A SINGULAR SCENE—In the Court of Sessions.

[illegible] LIBERATE [illegible]

ONE OF [illegible]'S FRIENDS.

KANSAS CORRESPONDENCE—Important.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC CORRESPONDENCE.

CITY NEWS—Carefully condensed.

COMMERCIAL NEWS—Prepared expressly for this Paper.

AGRICULTURAL DEPARTMENT—General Agricultural Intelligence, for the week ending April 17, prepared expressly for this Paper. Produce and Live Stock Markets. A Chapter on [illegible]. One way to get Early Potatoes. [illegible]

THE WEEKLY TIMES is sent to subscribers by Mail on Express, at the following rates per annum:

1 copy for .... $2.

10 copies for .... $15, or $1 50 each [illegible]

25 copies for .... $25, [illegible]

Each package must in every case be sent to one address. Any Postmaster, clerk, or other person who may send us Ten or more subscribers on the above terms, and who will receive the package for distribution among the subscribers, shall receive an extra copy.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES.

The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, published THIS MORNING, and for sale at the counter in wrappers ready for mailing, will contain the following:

Detailed account of Walker's Reverse in Costa Rica.

The Indian War in Oregon.

Declaration of Peace in Europe.

Colonel Lamb's Memorial, &c. &c.

☞ Price 6¼ cents per copy. Subscription $3 per annum, in advance.

RAYMOND, WESLEY & CO.,
No. 138 Nassau-street.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

TO PERSONS WHO DRINK AT BARS AND HOTELS.

Since the introduction of my SCHIEDAM SCHNAPPS into the United States, a number of Liquor Manufacturers in New-York have commenced putting up mixed and poisonous Gin, and calling it Schnapps. The name belongs exclusively to my article—all others are counterfeits and impositions on the public.

I understand a number of bar-rooms in this City buy the poisonous Gin for sale on account of the cheapness of the price—$2 50 a dozen—when pure Holland Gin is worth by the pipe $1 50 a gallon. Look out for such impositions.

UDOLPHO WOLFE.

GOLD-STREET FIRE!

New-York, April 11, 1856.

Messrs. STEARNS & MARVIN—

Gentlemen: One of your Salamander Safes, Wilder's Patent, was severely tested, by the destruction by fire of our Packing Box Manufactory, Nos. [illegible] Gold-st., which occurred last night. The buildings were four stories high, filled with lumber and boxes, which caused an intense heat.

The safe was located on the second floor, and fell to the first, where it remained eleven hours amid the burning ruins; and on being taken out, cooled and opened, the contents, consisting of books and valuable papers, were found in good condition, untouched by fire, and perfectly legible.

Please send another Salamander to our manufactory, No. 128 Church-st., and oblige. Yours, respectfully,

LOWERRE, HAWLEY & CO.

These Salamanders, secured by our "LA BELLE" POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCK, and of every desirable size, with improved finish, for sale at reduced prices by the subscribers, at their depot, No. [illegible] Water-st. STEARNS & MARVIN.

GAITER BOOTS FOR THE SPRING SEASON—LIGHT, ELEGANT, FASHIONABLE AND CHEAP—CANTRELL, the manufacturer of gaiter boots for the ladies, No. 336 Bowery, has prepared a stock, embracing the most elegant description of gaiter boots as well as the most varied variety of ladies' "foot covering," which for comfort of materials, superiority of workmanship and excellence of style, has never been surpassed. It has been made up expressly for the Spring trade. [illegible] the very latest styles, and as his reputation for selling cheap as well as good and substantial articles is thoroughly established, those who make him a visit may do so with the assurance that their purchases on trial will prove in every respect satisfactory.

CANTRELL'S twelve and fourteen shilling gaiters, manufactured with a view to durability, are quite as "dressy" in appearance as the fabrics sold, at double the price at all of the Broadway establishments.

Ladies stopping at the up-town hotels will find his establishment convenient of access, and as his stock is very extensive, he can supply their wants without the delay usual, when they have their gaiter made to order, and in quite as satisfactory a manner. Give him a trial, and remember that his establishment is at No. 336 Bowery, between Bond and Great Jones-sts.

TO WHOLESALE AND COUNTRY DRUGGISTS.

BARNES & PARK,

No. 304 Broadway, corner of Duane-st.

Invite the attention of close buyers to their immense stock of PATENT MEDICINES.

By far the largest assortment in either Hemisphere, upon terms that cannot fail to command the attention of large dealers throughout the world. All articles at or below manufacturers' prices, either by the single bottle, gross, dozen or 100 gross.

BARNES & PARK,

New-York, Cincinnati, and San Francisco.

IMPORTANT.

THE MOST IMPORTANT QUESTION FOR EVERY BUSINESS MAN to ask himself, is, "am I supplied with one of WILDER'S PATENT SALAMANDER FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES, For the preservation of my books and valuables?" If not, proceed at once to the depot, NO. 122 WATER-ST., NEAR WALL, NEW-YORK, Or No. 22 Walnut-st., Philadelphia, and obtain one (before it is too late) secured with one of WILDER'S POWDER AND BURGLAR-PROOF LOCKS.

B. G. WILDER & CO., Patentees and Manufacturers.

IRON GARDEN ORNAMENTS.

JANES, BEEBE & CO., No. 356 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Manufacture Fountains of various designs, suitable for courtyards, gardens and public parks, at prices varying from $25 to $2,000. Also, Plain and Ornamental Vases, from $3 to $100; Settees, Chairs, Summer Houses and Garden Borders, Dogs, Deer, Lions, Eagles, Lambs, &c., life-size and in miniature; [illegible] Flower Stands, Pots, Balcony and Verandah [illegible] and Arbors, Iron Bedsteads, Cribs, Hat Racks, &c.

WINDOW SHADES.

IMPROVEMENTS AND ENTERPRISE.

KELTY & FERGUSON, No. 291 Broadway and [illegible] st., have, at great expense, completed and "patented" their ingenious Apparatus for manufacturing WINDOW SHADES, and are now prepared to supply the whole trade with an unrivaled assortment, fully THIRTY PER CENT. LESS than ever before sold. As none are allowed to manufacture under our patent, none can compete with us either in style or price. Also, GILT CORNICES, BROCATEL DE LAINES, DAMASKS, LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS &c.

HERNIA—ONLY PRIZE MEDAL AWARDED TO MARSH & CO., by the Industrial Exhibition of all Nations, for their new patent radical cure truss. Also, the Fair of the American Institute awarded the First Premium to this Truss in 1855. References as to its superiority—Professors Valentine Mott, Willard Parker, and John M. Carnochan. An extensive list of names of mercantile and other gentlemen cured by this truss, may be seen at MARSH & CO.'S, No. 2½ Maiden-lane, New-York, and MARSH, CORLIES & CO., No. 6 West Fourth-st., Cincinnati, Ohio. Open from 7 A. M. until 9 P. M.

ELEGANT CARPETINGS.

SMITH & LOUNSBERRY, NO. 456 BROADWAY, are now prepared to exhibit their new Spring styles of rich velvet tapestry, Brussels, 3-ply, and ingrain carpeting. Among the assortment will be found a large number of new designs and styles never before offered; also, a large stock of oil-cloths of every width, and all other goods connected with the trade.

STATE AND NATIONAL LAW SCHOOL, POUGHKEEPSIE, NEW-YORK.—Superior system, with [illegible] tions. Training in the practice with courts, juries, [illegible] nesses, &c., and in all the business details of the profession and the arts of oratory. Extemporaneous speaking daily. Next term begins on 8th May. Send for circular to J. W. FOWLER.

CITY LADIES, AND LADIES VISITING THE City, can find gaiter and button boots, from 12s to 20s; slippers, ties and buskins, from 6s. to 12s. per pair; India-rubber shoes, in great variety, with boys', misses', and children's boots and shoes, of all kinds and prices, at J. B. MILLER & CO.'S, No. 134 Canal-st.

BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE—THE ORIGINAL, THE Reliable, the Infallible—the admiration of the critical, the envy of imitators. True to Nature, without the least injury to hair or skin, and to counteract the evil effects of bad dyes. Made and sold, or applied, (in 9 private rooms) at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 233 Broadway.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES.—ALL PERSONS who wish for information in regard to sewing machines can obtain it by applying at our office for copies of "I. M. Singer & Co.'s Gazette," a paper devoted entirely to the sewing machine interests. Copies supplied gratis.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 323 Broadway.

ONE-PRICE CARPET WAREHOUSE.

YOUNG & JAYNE, No. 364 Broadway, corner Franklin-st.

The latest Patterns and best Styles at the lowest prices.

WIGS, WIGS, WIGS.—BATCHELOR'S WIGS AND Toupees have improvements peculiar to their house, and excel all others. They are celebrated all over the known world for their graceful beauty, ease and durability—fitting to a charm. The largest and best stock in the world. Made and sold at BATCHELOR'S, No. 233 Broadway.

D. DEVLIN & CO.—BEG TO STATE THAT THEIR wholesale and retail departments are now completely stocked with their late and elegant styles of Spring and Summer clothing—and their custom department [illegible] with the newest importations of cloths, cassimeres, vestings, &c., at Nos. 258, 259 and 260 Broadway, New-York.

H. L. LOVET WOULD INVITE THOSE THAT are bald and gray to call at No. 766 Broadway, and he will refer to ladies and gentlemen who have been gray and bald, now having perfect heads of hair by using the use of his WAHPENE.

BELLS.—MENEELY'S CELEBRATED BELLS, OF all descriptions, with the most approved hangings, constantly on hand and for sale at FAIRBANK'S Scale Warehouse, No. 189 Broadway.

[illegible] ... Dr. SAML. ... Judge ... in the State Prison. It appears from the evidence that Miss ... was being ... by the defendant, for a ... she swore that she did not know ... intercourse with any man, to her knowledge; and that she did not know her situation until confined. The ... of the girl swore that young man did not ... and that the defendant and ... people ... to ... the offence. The people also introduced two gentlemen who have been in the habit of ... testified that a person could be mesmerized so as to be unconscious. The trial lasted two days. A. BLAIR appeared for the people, and J. G. WOOD for the defence.

MAURY'S DUTCH MEDAL.—A beautiful Gold Medal has been received from Holland at the State Department. It was struck by order of his Majesty the King of the Netherlands in honor of Lieut. MAURY. ... the image and superscription of the King WILLIAM III; on the reverse, an inscription in ... language, of which the following is a translation:

"To M. F. MAURY,
The Benefactor of Nature, the Guide of the Ocean, and the Benefactor of Seamen.
The King—1855."
[National Intelligencer.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Fine Gold and Silver Medals—Have been awarded to MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 40 John-st., for superior porcelain, and ... DECORATED DOOR KNOBS, BELL PULLS, &c., a full assortment now ready on the most reasonable terms.

Rushton's Pure Cod Liver Oil—Is one of the best remedies for Consumption, Bronchitis, Asthma, and scrofulous affections ever used. Be cautious to have FREDERICK V. RUSHTON'S name in full on each label. Only at No. 10 Astor House, corner of Barclay-st., and No. 417 Broadway, corner of Canal-st., New-York, and No. ... Chestnut-st., Philadelphia.

Most of the popular Tonic Medicines contain more or less Alcoholic Stimulants, which prevents their general use. The OXYGENATED BITTERS being entirely free from every intoxicating quality, give a healthy tone to the digestive system.

Extra Silver-Plated Door Knobs, Bell-Pulls—NAME AND NUMBER PLATES, HINGES, FRENCH WINDOW BOLTS, and all descriptions of Building Materials, at lowest prices, by MANY, BALDWIN & MANY, No. 40 John-st.

The April number of Dr. Hunter's ... Specialist is still more interesting than usual. It proves from the records of the City Inspector that within ... the number of deaths from Consumption in ... has steadily diminished thirty-one per cent. The editor says: "We now come to lay before the public ... cases of cure, as heretofore, but the official ... of hundreds." ... should be read by every one, and may be ... at the publishers, SHERMAN & CO., Astor House, (No. 1 Vesey-st.) New-York.

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from other foundries, and every article required in a printing office, at the lowest prices, for cash or approved paper. Type, copper-faced by the Newton Company, furnished to order. Old type received at 9 cents per pound in exchange for new. Estimates for printing establishments furnished on application.
Printers of newspapers who will insert this advertisement three times before Jan. 1, 1857, sending me one of the papers, will be paid in printing types, when purchasing, four times the amount of the bill.
PETER C. CORTELYOU.

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NEW PUBLICATIONS.

LINES,

(RESPECTFULLY INSCRIBED TO THE GREAT WOMEN OF OUR AGE AND COUNTRY.)

BY OLIVER PARSON SALSBERRASH, S. T.

Illustrious women, wondrous females great!
Eloquent Lucy, Reverend Antoinette!
Tell us, O, tell us, (if indeed you know,)
What are the "rights" of Women here below?
Say, shall she help to frame our country's laws,
And rouse the thundering Senates to applause?
Ah! rather kindle soft Affection's fires,
Than "wake to ecstasy the living lyres!"
For the monopoly of man's affections,
Would ye accept his suffrage at elections?
Fair women, be a fox among the foxes,
And cram with votes the creaking ballot-boxes?
For shame, for shame! go home ye prating doters,
Hie to your cradles—*there* deposit voters!

NORTH STEPHENTOWN, N. Y.

THE GUN MAKER OF MOSCOW;

OR,

VALDIMIR THE MONK.

A TALE OF THE EMPIRE UNDER PETER THE GREAT.

BY SYLVANUS COBB, JR.

[Entered according to Act of Congress, in the year 1856, by ROBERT BONNER, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court for the Southern District of New-York.]

[We copy the following brilliant and powerfully written story from the *New-York Ledger*, the great literary Weekly Paper. Our readers will enjoy a rare treat in its perusal, and we commend it to their attention. The author, SYLVANUS COBB, Jr., is decidedly the best newspaper story-writer in the United States.]

CHAPTER I.

THE GUN-MAKER AND THE MONK.

The time at which we open our story is mid-winter, and toward the close of the seventeenth century. Russia had passed through the long and bitter ordeal of national night. The Tartar yoke had been worn till the very bones of the nation were galled; and when this was thrown off, civil dissensions and insurrection commenced. The Poles and Swedes plundered the country, and amid general tumult and confusion some half-dozen men were clamoring for the throne. At length a few patriotic citizens, pledging everything they held dear on earth to the cause of freedom from this curse of anarchy, and headed by a noble prince and an humble, patriotic butcher, made a bold stand to save the country. Moscow was retaken, and MICHAEL ROMANOFF was chosen Czar; and this illustrious family still occupies the imperial throne. And now the day of Russian greatness dawned; but the sun was not fairly up—the broad light opened not upon the empire—until Peter came to the throne.

In the department of the Sloboda—the suburbs of Moscow—and very near the River Moskwa, stood an humble cot, the exterior of which betrayed a neatness of arrangement and show of taste that more than made up for its smallness of size. Nor was it so very small, in fact, but only in contrast; for near at hand about it stood many large, shabby, dirty-looking structures that overlooked the prim cot, as bleak mountains may look down upon a verdant hill. And within this cot was as neat as without. The two apartments in front, one of which was only used in Winter, were furnished not only with neatness, but with a fair show of ornament and luxury. Back of these were a large cooking and dining-room, and two small bedrooms, and back still from these was an artisan's shop and other out-buildings. This shop was devoted to the manufacture of fire-arms, mostly. Some swords, and other edged weapons, were made here upon special application.

The gun-maker now stood by his forge, watching the white smoke as it curled up towards the throat of the chimney. He was a young man, not over three-and-twenty, and possessed a frame of more than ordinary symmetry and muscular development. He was not large—not above a medium size, but a single glance at the swelling chest, the broad shoulders, and the sinewy ridges of the bare arms, told at once that he was master of great physical power. His features were regular, yet strongly marked, and eminently handsome; his brow, which was full and high, was half covered by the light brown curls that waved over it; while his eyes, which were of a bright, brilliant, deep grey in color, lent a cast of genius to the intellect of the brow. His name was Ruric Nevel. His father had been killed in the then late war with the Turks; and the son, leaving his mother with a sufficiency of sustenance, went to Spain soon after the bereavement. There he found work in the most noted armories; and now, well versed in the trade, he had returned to his native city to follow his calling, and support his mother.

Near by stood a boy—Paul Pospoff—a bright, intelligent lad, some fifteen years of age, who had bound himself to the gun-maker for the purpose of learning the art. His hair and his eyes were darker than his master's, and if he possessed not so much sound intellect, he did surely possess an unwonted degree of keen, quick wit, and a principle of unswerving integrity.

The sun had been some time below the horizon, and the only light of any consequence that made things partially visible within the shop came from the dull blaze of the coals on the forge, as Paul ever and anon bore down upon the brake that moved the bellows. Suddenly Ruric started back from the forge as his mind broke from the deep reverie into which he had fallen, and having bade his boy see that matters were all properly disposed for the night, he turned towards the door, and was soon in the kitchen, where his mother had supper all prepared and set out.

Claudia Nevel was a noble looking woman, if the impress of a noble, generous soul can be called such, and the light of her still handsome countenance was never brighter than when gazing upon her boy. She had seen the snows of fifty Winters, and if they had left some silver upon her head, and some age-marks upon her face, the sunshine of full as many Summers had left her with a thankful, loving heart, and a prayerful, hopeful soul.

"It is snowing again, faster than ever," remarked Paul as he took his seat at the table.

"Ah," returned Ruric, resting his knife a few moments while he bent his ear to listen to the voice of the storm, "I had hoped 'twould snow no more for the present. The snow is deep enough now. And how it blows!"

"Never mind," spoke the dame, in a trustful, easy tone, "it must storm when it listeth, and we can only thank God that we have shelter, and pray for those who have none."

"Amen!" responded Ruric, fervently.

After this the trio remained some minutes silent, seeming to be busy in listening to the storm-notes that came pealing about the cot. The wind was high, and the snow now came dashing upon the windows with a dreary melancholy sound. The meal was at length eaten, and the table set back, and shortly afterwards Paul retired to his bed. He was wont to retire early, for he rose early to build the fires and prepare for the labors of the day.

Ruric drew his chair close up to the fire-place, and leaning against the jamb he bowed his head and pondered again. This had become a habit with him of late. Sometimes he would sit thus during a whole hour without speaking, or even moving, and his mother did not interrupt him, as she supposed he might be solving some mechanical problem that had arisen to bother him. But these fits of thought had become too frequent, too lengthy, and too moody, for such a hypothesis, and the good woman was forced to believe that they were caused by something more remote than the business of the forge or the lathe. The youth now sat with his brow resting upon his hand, and his eyes bent upon the hearth. For half an hour he had not moved, and his face wore an anxious, troubled look.

"Ruric, my son," spoke the mother at length, in a low, kind tone, "what is it that occupies your thoughts so much?"

The young man started and turned his gaze upon his mother.

"Did you speak to me, my mother?" he asked, after having called his mind to things about him.

"Yes, my boy," she said, "I did speak to you. I asked you what it was that occupied your thoughts."

"O—nothing—nothing," Ruric answered, after some moments of hesitation. "I was only thinking—that was all."

"I know you were thinking—and I know that was all at the time, but of what, Ruric? Come—hide no secrets from your mother. I have noticed you of late, and I know you are changed. That old smile is gone from your face, and sometimes I have feared the gladness was gone from your heart. I have seen you bent in thought over your work when I knew that of your work you were not thinking; and I have seen you buried in deep pondering when you should be reading or conversing with me."

"Have I then offended you, my mother?"

"No, no,—O, no, my noble boy. Never did such a thought enter my mind. If I have been made uneasy thereby it was only in love for thee, and the fear that thou wert not so happy as in the past. Will you not tell me all? Oh, I hope my boy fears not to trust his mother with his thoughts."

As she spoke thus she moved her seat close to where Ruric sat, and placed her hand upon his arm.

"Tell me, my boy," she added, in a low, persuasive tone, "what it is that dwells thus upon your mind."

Ruric reached out and took his mother's hand, and having gazed for some moments into her face, he said:

"Surely, my mother, I have nothing in my soul that I would hide from thee. If I have kept this thing of thought to myself with unseemly silence, it has been because I feared you would laugh at me if I told you of it."

"Ah, no, my son," the mother replied, almost reprovingly; "nothing that could claim such deep and absorbing consideration from a mind like yours would move me with derision. Speak plainly, and be sure of my sympathy."

A few moments more the youth gazed silently upon his mother, and then he answered—

"All this thought has been of one person—of—of—Rosalind Valdai."

Claudia Nevel started as she heard that name, and for the while the color forsook her cheeks.

"What, my dear boy—what of her have you thought?" she asked, tremulously.

"What, but of one thing, could I think my mother? You have seen her?"

"Yes, Ruric."

"And you have marked the grace—the loveliness—the soul-given beauty of the noble girl?"

"I know she is beautiful, my son; and also, that she is good—at least so I think."

"Then what but love could move me with deep thought of her? Oh, my mother, I do love her. I love her with the whole strength of my heart and soul."

"Alas, my Ruric, she will never dare love thee."

"You know not that," the youth quickly replied, his eyes burning deeply, and his brow flushing. "Did I not know she loved me, be sure I never would have allowed my thoughts such range. We were children together, and even then we loved. Fate has dealt differently by us in the years that have passed since those childhood times; but yet I am sure her love for me is not changed, save as increasing age must change all the emotions of our natures into deeper, stronger lights and shades."

"But think, my boy; you are a mere artisan—she the offspring of nobility and the ward of a duke—a stern, cold, proud aristocrat, who looks upon our station only as harsh masters look upon their beasts of burden. I fear you will find little else but misery in such a course of thought."

"At least, my mother, I will see Rosalind, and if she loves me as I love her, and if she would accept my hand—"

"Hush, my boy. Do not cherish such hopes. Why should she mate with thee when the richest nobles of the land would kneel for her hand."

"Hold," cried Ruric, starting to his feet, his handsome face flushed and his bright eye burning. "Speak not thus—at least, not now. I flatter not myself, but I claim a soul as pure, and a heart as noble, as any man in the land. My mind is as clear; my hopes as high; my ambition as true to real greatness, and my will as firm as any of them. If Rosalind seeks the love of a true heart, and the protection of stout arms and a determined success, then I fear not to place myself by the side of any suitor in the land. But if she seeks immediate wealth, and the glitter of some high-sounding title, then—Ah, I know she does not. But let it pass now. I will see her."

Claudia would not oppose the wishes of her son, and she said no more upon the subject. For a while nothing further was said, until Ruric remarked upon the increasing force of the storm.

"Hark!" uttered his mother, bending her ear in a listening attitude. "Was that a knock upon our door?"

"Surely no one is out on such a night that could seek shelter here," returned Ruric. "You must have—"

The youth did not finish the sentence, for at that moment the knock came so loud that it was not to be mistaken. The youth caught up the candle and hastened to the door. He opened it, but the blast came roaring in, whirling a cloud of snow into Ruric's face, and extinguishing the light at once.

"Is there any one here?" the gun-maker asked, bowing his head and shielding his eyes from the driving snow with one hand.

"Yes," returned a voice from the Stygian darkness. "In God's name let me in, or I shall perish."

"Then follow quickly," said Ruric. "Here—give me your hand—There—now come."

The youth found the thickly gloved hand—gloved with the softest fur—and having led the invisible applicant into the hall, he closed the door, and then led the way to the kitchen. As soon as the candle was relighted Ruric turned and gazed upon the new-comer. It was a monk—and habited something like one of the Black monks of St. Michael. He was of medium height, and possessed a rotundity of person which was comical to behold. He was fat and unwieldy, and waddled about with laughable steps. His huge black robe, which reached from his chin to his toes, was secured about the waist with a sash of the same color, and the snow, which lay upon the shoulders and back, presented a striking contrast. Ruric brushed away the snow with his own hand, and having taken his visitor's thick fur bonnet, the latter took a seat near the fire.

Before a word was spoken the youthful host carefully examined his guest's features; and the latter seemed equally desirous of discovering what manner of people he had fallen in with. The monk's face was a peculiar one. The features were dark and prominent, and almost angular in their strongly marked outlines. His brow was very fair in mental development, and his eyes were dark and brilliant. The slight circle of hair that escaped from beneath the tight skull cap which he retained upon his head was somewhat tinged with silver, though his face did not betray such advanced age as this silvery hair would seem to indicate.

"You have been caught in a severe storm, good father," said the youth, after his guest had somewhat recovered from the effects of the cold.

"Ay, that have I, my son," returned the monk, in a deep, rumbling tone. "I left the Kremlin this morning, little thinking of such a change. This storm has commenced since I started on my return. About a mile from here my horse got foundered in the snow, and I left him with an honest peasant, and then started to make the rest of my way on foot—but I reckoned wildly. The driving storm blinded me, and the piling drifts swallowed me up at every dozen steps. My body is not well used to such work—Ha, ha, ha! But I saw your light, and I determined to seek shelter here for the night. By St. Michael, but this is a most severe storm; yet you are comfortable here."

"Aye, father—we try to be comfortable," said Ruric. "My mother could hardly survive a Winter in some of the dwellings which stand hereabouts."

The monk made no answer to this, save a sort of commendatory nod; and shortly afterwards the youth asked,

"Do you belong here in the city, good father?"

"Aye—at present I do," the monk returned. And then, with a smile, he added, "I suppose you would like to know whom you have thus received. My name is Valdimir, and my home is wherever I may chance to be on God's heritage. At present I am residing here in Moscow. There—could you ask me to be more frank?"

Ruric smiled, but he made no direct reply. He was too deeply interested in the face of the monk to enter with much eagerness into conversation. At length the guest asked if he could be accommodated with some sleeping-place, and having answered in the affirmative the youth lighted another candle and conducted him to a chamber which was located directly over the kitchen, and which was very well warmed by means of several iron tubes that connected with the furnace below.

"Mother," uttered Ruric, as soon as he had returned to the kitchen, "who is that man?"

"How should I know?" the woman replied.

"But have you never seen him before?" Ruric asked, in an earnest, eager tone.

"I cannot tell, my son. His face most surely calls up some strange emotions in my mind, but I think I never saw him before."

"And yet he seems familiar to me," the son resumed. "Those eyes I surely have seen before, but to save my soul I cannot remember when nor where."

And so Ruric pondered and pondered, but to no avail. After he had retired to his bed he lay awake and thought of the strange face; and all through the night his dreams were but startling visions of the Black Monk.

CHAPTER II.

A STRANGE PROCEEDING.

When Ruric came down in the morning he found the monk already there, and breakfast nearly ready. But little was said during the meal time, for the monk seemed busy with thoughts of his own, and Ruric was too much engaged in studying the strange man's features, and pondering upon the various doubts and surmises that had entered his mind. After the meal was over the monk accompanied the gun-maker to his shop, and there he spent some time in examining the quaint articles of machinery that were used in the manufacture of arms.

Ruric was engaging in finishing a pair of pistols, and for some minutes the monk had stood silently by his side watching his movements. At length the youth stopped in his work and laid the pistol down.

"Excuse me, good father," he said, rather nervously, at the same time gazing his visitor in the face: "but I must ask you a question. Where have I seen you before?"

"How should I know?" the monk returned with a smile.

"Why—" resumed Ruric, with some hesitancy, "I knew not but that you might enlighten me. I have surely seen you somewhere."

"And are there not hundreds whom you have seen in this great city—aye thousands—whom you might recognize as you recognize me?"

"Ah—it may be so; but not like this. There may be a thousand faces I would recollect to have seen, but not one of them would excite even a passing emotion in my soul. But your face calls up some powerful emotion—some startling memory of the past—which bothers me. Who are you, good father? What are you? Where have we met before? Was it in Spain?"

"No," said Valdimir, with a shake of the head. And then with a more serious shade upon his face, he added—"Let this pass now. I will not deny to you that there may be some grounds for your strange fancies; but I assure you most sacredly that until last night I never came in direct companionship with you before;—at any rate, not to my knowledge. You have acted the Good Samaritan towards me, and I hope I may soon return the favor."

"No, no," quickly responded the youth, "If you return it then it will be a favor no more. I have only done for you what every man should do to his neighbor; and so far from needing thanks for my services, I would rather give them for the occasion, for I know of no source of joy so pure and uncontaminated as that feeling in the soul which tells us we have done a good act."

The dark monk reached forth and took the youthful artisan's hand, and with more than ordinary emotion he said:

"You touch the harp-strings of the soul with a noble hand, my son, and if any deed of kindness can give me joy it will be a deed for you. We may meet again, and until then I can only say, God bless and prosper thee."

With these words the monk turned away, and ere Ruric could command presence of mind enough to follow him he had gone from the house. The youth wished to say something, but amid the varied emotions that went leaping through his mind he could gather no connected thoughts.

After the monk was gone, Ruric returned to his bench and resumed his work. He asked his boy if he had ever seen the strange man before, but Paul only shook his head, and answered dubiously.

"What do you mean?" the gun-maker asked, gazing the boy in the face. "Do you think you have seen him before?"

"I cannot tell, my master. I may have seen him before, and I may not. But surely you would not suppose that my memory would serve you better than your own."

Ruric was not fully assured by this answer. He gazed into Paul's face, and he fancied he detected some show of intelligence there which had not been spoken. But he resolved to ask no more questions at present. He had asked enough, he thought, upon such a subject, and he made up his mind to bother himself no more about it, feeling sure that if his boy knew anything which would be for his master's interest to know it would be communicated in due season. So he applied himself anew to his work, and at noon the pistols were finished.

Towards the middle of the afternoon, just as Ruric had finished tempering some parts of a gun-lock, the back door of his shop was opened, and two men entered. They were young men, dressed in costly furs, and both of them stout and good-looking. The gun-maker recognized them as the Count Conrad Damonoff and his friend Stephen Urzen.

"I think I speak with Ruric Nevel," said the Count, moving forward.

"You do," returned Ruric, not at all surprised by the visit, since people of all classes were in the habit of calling at his place to order arms.

The Count turned a shade paler than before, and his nether lip trembled; but Ruric thought that might be the result of coming from the cold into a warm place. However, he was soon undeceived, for the Count's next remark was significant:

"You are acquainted with the Lady Rosalind Valdai?" he said.

"I am," returned Ruric, now beginning to wonder.

"Well, Sir," resumed Damonoff, with much haughtiness, "perhaps my business can be quickly and satisfactorily settled. It is my desire to make the Lady Rosalind my wife."

Ruric Nevel started at these words, and he clasped his hands to hide their tremulousness. But he was not long debating upon an answer.

"And why have you come to me with this information, Sir?" he asked.

"You should know that already. Do you not love the lady?"

"Upon my soul, Sir Count, you ask me a strange question. What right have you to question me upon such a theme?"

"The right that every man has to pave the way for his own rights," replied Damonoff, sharply. "But if you choose not to answer, let it pass. I know you do love the lady. And now I ask you to renounce all claims to her hand."

"By St. Paul, Sir Count, your tongue runs into strange moods of speech. I renounce all claims to Rosalind Valdai's hand?—Was't so you meant?"

"Aye, sir—precisely so."

"Perhaps you will inform me what claims I may have in that quarter," Ruric returned, with some tremulousness in his tone, for the very subject was one that moved him deeply.

"Ruric Nevel, you shall not say that I did not make myself fully understood, and hence I will explain." The Count spoke this as speaks a man who feels that he is doing a very condescending thing, and in the same tone he proceeded: "The Lady Rosalind is of noble parentage, and very wealthy. My own station and wealth are equal with hers. My station, at all events. She may possess the undivided right to more property than I do. But that matters not. I love her, and must have her for my wife. I have been to see the noble Duke, her guardian, and he objects not to my suit. But he informed me that there was one impediment, and that was her love for you. He knows full well—as I know, and as all must know—that she never could become your wife; but yet he is anxious not to interfere too much against her inclination. So a simple denial from you, to the effect that you can never claim her hand, is all that is necessary. You understand me, I trust. We seek this only for the fair lady's own good. Of course, you must be aware that the Duke would never consent to her union with you; and yet he would wish to have your denial to show to Rosalind when he announces his decision. I have a paper here all drawn up, and all that will be necessary is simply your signature. It is—it is only a plain, simple avowal on your part, that you have no hopes nor thoughts of seeking the hand of the lady in marriage."

As the Count spoke he drew a paper from the bosom of his marten doublet, and having opened it he handed it towards the gun-maker. But Ruric took it not. He drew back and gazed the visitor sternly in the face.

"Sir Count," he uttered, in a tone of noble indignation, "what do you suppose I am? Do you mean to tell me that Olga, Duke of Tula, has commissioned you to obtain such a renunciation of me?"

"Stephen," spoke the Count, turning to his companion, "you heard the instructions the Duke gave me this morning?"

"Aye," returned Urzen, directing his speech to Ruric, "I did hear; and you have stated the case plainly."

"I may be as much surprised as yourself," resumed the Count haughtily, "at this strange taste of the Duke. Why he should seek this signal from you I can only imagine upon his desire to call up no regrets in the bosom of his fair ward. He knows that she was once intimate with you, and that she now feels a warm friendship for you. For her sake he would have this signal from you."

"But how for her sake?" asked Ruric.

"Why," returned Damonoff, "do you not see? Rosalind, in the simplicity of her heart, may think that you—that you might claim her love; and out of pure principle grant it to you simply because you were the first claimant."

"But I never claimed her love," said Ruric, warmly. "If she loves me, she loves me from her own heart. With the noble Duke I never spoke but once, and then he came here for me to temper his sword. If you would marry with the lady, do so; and if you seek help in the work, seek it from those who have some power in the matter."

"You mistake, Sir," uttered the Count, hotly. "I seek not power now. I only seek a simple word from one who may have some influence—even as a beggar, having saved the life of a king, may, through royal gratitude, wield an influence. Will you sign the paper?"

Now all this seemed very strange to Ruric, and he knew that there was something behind the curtain which he was not permitted to know. He knew the proud and stubborn Duke well enough to know that he never would have sent such a message as this but for some design more than had yet appeared. In short, he could not understand the matter at all. It looked dark and complex, and its face was in direct conflict with the nature of the man from whom it now appeared to have emanated. Ruric pondered upon this a few moments, and he made up his mind that he would on no account yield an atom to the strange demand thus made upon him.

"Sir Count," he said, calmly and surely, "you have plainly stated your proposition, and I will as plainly answer. I cannot sign the paper."

"Ha!" gasped Damonoff, in quick passion. "Do you refuse?"

"Most flatly."

For a few moments the Count gazed into Ruric's face, as though he doubted the evidence of his own senses.

"It is the Duke's command," he said, at length.

"The Duke of Tula holds no power of command over me," was the gun-maker's calm reply.

"Beware! Once more, I say—Sign this paper!"

"You but waste your breath, Sir Count, in speaking thus. You have my answer."

"By heavens, Ruric Nevel, you'll sign this!" the Count cried madly.

"Never, Sir."

"But look ye, sirrah: Here is my whole future of life based upon my hopes of union with this fair girl. Her guardian bids me get this paper of you ere I can have her hand. And now do you think I'll give it up so easily? By the saints of heaven, I'll have your name to this, or I'll have your life!"

"Now your tongue runs away with you, Sir Count. I have given you my answer. Be sure that only one man on earth can prevail upon me to place my name upon that paper."

"And who is he?"

"I mean the Emperor."

"But you will sign it," hissed Damonoff, turning pale with rage. "Here it is—sign! If you would live—sign!"

"Perhaps he cannot write," suggested Urzen, contemptuously.

"Then he may make his mark," rejoined the Count, in the same contemptuous tone.

"It might not require much more urging to induce me to make my mark in a manner not at all agreeable to you, sir," the youth returned, with his teeth now set, and the dark veins upon his brow starting more plainly out. "You have come upon my premises, and you have sought your purpose. You now have your answer, and for your own sake—for my sake—I beg you to leave me."

"Not until your name is upon this paper!" cried Damonoff, shaking the missive furiously and crumpling it in his hand.

"Are you mad, Sir Count? Do you think me a fool?"

"Aye—a consummate one."

"Then," returned Ruric, with a curl of utter contempt upon his finely chiselled lip, "you need have no further dealings with me. There is my door, sir."

For some moments Conrad Damonoff seemed unable to speak from very anger. He had surely some deep, anxious purpose in obtaining Ruric's name to that paper; and to be thus thwarted by a common artisan was maddening to one who, like him, based all his force of character upon his title.

"Sign!" he hissed.

"Fool!" uttered Ruric, unable longer to contain himself in view of such stupid persistence. "Do you seek a quarrel with me?"

"Seek!—I seek what I will have. Will you sign?"

"Once more—No!"

"Then, by heavens, you shall know what it is to thwart such as me! How's that?"

As these words passed from the Count's lips in a low, hissing whisper, he aimed a blow with his fist at Ruric's head. The gun-maker had not dreamed of such a dastard act, and he was not prepared for it. Yet he dodged it sufficiently to escape the mark upon his face, receiving the blow lightly upon the side of his head. But he stopped not to consider now. As the Count drew back Ruric dealt him a blow upon the brow that felled him to the floor like a dead ox.

"Beware, Stephen Urzen!" he whispered to the Count's companion, as that individual made a movement as though he would come forward. "I am not myself now, and you are safest where you are."

The man thus addressed viewed the gun-maker a few moments, and he seemed to conclude that he had better avoid a personal encounter, for his fists relaxed, and he moved to the side of his fallen friend and assisted him to his feet.

Conrad Damonoff gazed into his antagonist's face a few moments in silence. His face was ashen pale, and his whole frame quivered. Upon his forehead there was a livid spot where he had been struck, but the skin was not broken.

"Ruric Nevel," he said, in a hissing, maddened tone, "you will hear from me. The mad spirit of a vengeance such as mine can overlook your plebian mock."

And with this he turned away.

"Paul," said the gun-maker, turning to his boy, after the men had gone, "not a word of this to my mother. Be sure."

CHAPTER III.

LOVE.

That night Ruric Nevel had strange fancies while waking, and strange dreams while sleeping. Long and deeply did he ponder upon the strange business which had called Count Conrad to his shop, and in no way, under no light, could he get any reason from it. Why he, a youth who had never spoken with the proud Duke, save once on common business, and who was so far down in the social scale, should have been thus called upon to give a virtual consent to the bestowal of Rosalind Valdai's hand, was beyond his ken. He was but a poor artisan—she, a wealthy heiress and a scion of nobility—and she was under the legal guardianship of the Duke, whose word, so far as she was concerned, was law. And again, Conrad Damonoff was a Count, and reputed to be wealthy. To be sure, he was somewhat dissolute, but then a majority of his compeers were the same. Now, if this Count loved the lady Rosalind, and had asked for her hand, and the Duke was willing he should have it, why had this extraordinary proposal been sent to the poor gun-maker?

Ruric asked this question of himself a hundred times. He would commence and lay down all the premises in his mind, and then he would try to make the deduction; but no reasonable one could he arrive at. One thought clung about him like a dim spectre at night, which hope would make an angel, and which fear would paint a demon. Could it be possible that Rosalind had told her love for him, and that the Duke would pay some deference to it? He tried to think so. Hope whispered that it might be so; but fear would force itself in, and speak in tones so loud that they could not be misunderstood. Finally the youth resolved upon the only reasonable course. He concluded to let the matter rest, so far as his own surmises are concerned, until he could see Rosalind, and that he was determined to do as soon as possible.

On the following morning, as he was preparing for breakfast, he saw Olga, the Duke, pass by, and strike off into the Borodino Road. Now, thought he, is the time for the visit to Rosalind; and as soon as he had eaten his breakfast he prepared for the visit. He dressed well, and no man in Moscow had a nobler look when the dust of toil was removed from his brow and garb.

"Paul," he said, entering the shop where the boy was at work, "I may be back at noon. At any rate, such is my intention; and if either of those men call who were here yesterday, you may tell them so."

"But," returned the lad, "if they ask me any questions?"

"Answer them as you think best."

"And if they should ask me if you would fight?"

"Tell them that I hold my life as too dear at the expense of an insult."

"But surely, my master, the Count will challenge you."

"I think he will. And," added Ruric, as an entire new thought came to his mind, "mayhap he came here to create a quarrel to that end. By my soul, I think he did."

"I am sure of it," said Paul.

A moment Ruric's frame quivered with suppressed passion, and then he said—

"Let them come—and if they come—or if either of them comes while I am gone, tell them, or him, that I am their very humble servant in all things reasonable."

Paul promised, and then the gun-maker turned away. In the hall he threw on his heavy fur pelisse, and having reached the nearest hostelry he took a horse and sledge and started off for the Kremlin, within which the duke had resided.

Within one of the sumptuously furnished apartments of the palace of the Duke of Tula sat Rosalind Valdai. She was a beautiful girl; moulded in perfect form, with the full flush of health and vigor, and possessing a face of peculiar sweetness and intelligence. She was only nineteen years of age, and she had been ten years an orphan. Her hair was of golden hue, and the sunlight loved to dwell amid the clustering curls. Her eyes which were of a liquid blue, sparkled brightly when she was happy; and when she smiled the lovely dimples of her cheeks held the smile even after it faded from her lips. There was nothing of the aristocrat in her look—nothing proud, nothing haughty; but gentleness and love were the true elements of her soul, and she could only be happy when she knew that she was truly loved. She liked respect, but she spurned that respect which only aims at outward show, while the heart may be reeking with vilest sensualism.

Rosalind sat there, in the apartment which was hers for her own private use, and she was sad and thoughtful. One fair hand supported her fair brow, while with the other she twisted the ends of the silken sash that confined her heavy robe. Thus she sat when the door of her apartment was opened, and a young girl entered. The new comer was a small, fair creature, bright and quick, with that raven hair, and those large, dark eyes of ... light, which bespeak the child of Moslem blood. Her name was Zenobie, and she was now about sixteen years of age. Rosalind's father had picked her up on the battle field from which the Turks had fled, and being unable to find any claimants he had brought her home, then almost an infant. And now she was Rosalind's attendant and companion. She loved her kind and gentle mistress, and would have laid down life itself in her service.

"How now, Zenobie?" asked Rosalind, as she noticed the girl hesitate.

"There is a gentleman below who would see you," the girl replied.

"Then tell him I cannot see him," said Rosalind, trembling.

"But this is Ruric Nevel, my mistress."

"Ruric!" uttered the fair maiden, starting up, while the rich blood mounted to her brow and temples. "O, I am glad he has come. My prayers are surely answered. Lead him hither, Zenobie."

The girl departed, and ere long afterwards Ruric entered the apartment. He walked quickly to where Rosalind had arisen to her feet, and taking one of her hands in both his own he pressed it to his lips. He had [illegible] upon his lips when he entered the room, but [illegible] now. He could only gaze into the lovely face before him [illegible] so sweetly on his lips. But the emotions of the soul became calm at length, and then he spoke with more freedom.

"Lady," he said after taking a seat, "you will pardon me for this visit when you know its cause. And you will pardon me, too, if I speak plainly what I have to speak."

"Surely, Sir—"

"O, call me Ruric. Let us at least not forget the friendship of childhood."

"Then I am not a lady," said Rosalind, smiling.

"No, Rosalind."

"Ah, Ruric."

"As we were in childhood," whispered the youth.

"In all but years," returned Rosalind, in the same low tone.

"And I may wear the same image in my heart?"

"I cannot cast it from mine if I would."

"The image of childhood, dear Rosalind?"

"Aye—say that it has grown to manhood, dear Ruric."

What more could he ask for love? He had not asked at this confession so soon. But he got it not from [illegible] how. He gazed a moment into the fair maiden's [illegible] eye, and as he saw the love-lit tear gathering there and the happy smile working its way about the rosy lips, and away into the joyous dimples, he opened his arms and clasped the fondly loved one to his bosom.

"Oh, I am not deceived in thee," he murmured. "Speak, dearest one."

"I cannot forget the love of the happy times agone," the noble girl replied, gazing up through her happy tears. "Oh, how many and many an hour have I prayed to God that those days might return, and that the one true heart of earth I loved might be mine once more. Ruric, why should I hide the truth, or why set it aside. To me thou art all in all. I have no one else to love, and none to love me else, save the noble girl who brought you hither. I can tell you no more."

Happy Ruric! Happy at that moment—forgetting all else but the love that gleamed out upon him then, and clasping the cherished object so ardently to his bosom.

But the moments flew on, and at length his mind came to the subject of his visit.

"Rosalind," he said, holding one of her fair hands in his grasp, "you know the Count Conrad Damonoff?"

"Aye," responded the maiden, with a shudder.

"He is here very often, and he has forced himself upon my companionship, when, if he had sense, he must have known I liked it not."

"He is a suitor for your hand, is he not?"

"He was; but he is not now."

"Not now!" repeated Ruric with surprise. "What mean you?"

"Why—simply that he has asked the Duke for my hand, and that he was answered in the negative."

"Did you hear the Duke answer him so?"

"Nay; but so the Duke assured me he had done. But what mean you?"

"I will tell you. Yesterday the Count came to my dwelling, accompanied by Stephen Urzen. He had a paper drawn up by the Duke's own hand, in which I was made to say—or rather, by which the writer said—that he disclaimed all pretensions to your hand, and that he wished not to marry you. That he freely gave you up, meaning to seek within the sphere of his own social circle some companion whom he wished. And this I was asked to sign."

"By the Count?"

"Yes—but by the Duke's orders."

"Oh—it cannot be," uttered the fair girl, trembling.

"And he further assured me that the Duke had requested him to obtain my signature thereto, so that he might receive your hand without impediment."

"So that the *Count* might receive my hand?"

"Yes."

"But the Duke assured me only yesterday that I should be troubled no more with the Count. May there not be some mistake?"

"There can be none on my part. The instrument was in the Duke's own hand."

"But you did not sign it."

"Ask me if I took my own life—if I made a curse for all I loved."

"It is strange," the maiden murmured, bowing her head a few moments. "And yet," she added, looking up into her companion's face, "I do not think the Duke would be treacherous."

"He may be," answered Ruric. "He knows how lightly our noble emperor holds empty titles, and perhaps he fears that if this matter came to the imperial ear, and you should claim the right to marry with whom you pleased, Peter would grant your prayer. Hence he wished to get my claim set aside so that he may have a clearer field in which to move. Do you know how the Duke's affairs stand at present?"

Rosalind thought awhile ere she answered; and then, while a startled expression came to her face, she said—

"Ruric, I do remember now that between the Duke and young Damonoff there is some matter of dispute. There is some question of property."

"Ah," uttered the youth earnestly. "How is that?"

"Why—as near as I can understand it, there was a dispute between the Duke and the elder Damonoff, concerning the ownership of Drotzen, the estate on the Don, in Kaluga; and since the father's death Conrad has maintained his family claim. You know the Duke and the old Count married sisters, and this estate belonged to them."

"And now," suggested Ruric, "may not the Duke mean to compromise this matter by giving your hand to the Count, and taking Drotzen in exchange?"

"Oh, I cannot think so," the maiden returned, earnestly. "The Duke would not do that. He is kind to me, I am sure. He loves me as though I were his own child. I know he does, for in a thousand ways he has shown it. He is mindful of my comfort, and anticipates my every want. No, no,—if he is deceiving any one he must be deceiving the Count."

Ruric started as the new suspicion flashed upon him. Had the Duke sent Damonoff upon that mission on purpose to get him into a quarrel? "By my soul," thought the youth to himself, "the Duke knows that I have taught the sword-play, and he knows that the Count would be no match for me. So he thinks in this subtle manner to make me an instrument for ridding him of a [illegible]." But the youth was careful not to let Rosalind know of this. He knew she would be unhappy if she knew that a duel was likely to come off between himself and the Count.

After some minutes of comparative silence, Ruric touched upon a point which lay very near his heart.

"Rosalind," he said, taking both her hands in his own, "there is one point upon which we have never spoken; and I know you would have me speak plainly and candidly. You know my situation. My father and your father fought side by side, but my father fell, while yours returned to his home. For his eminent services your father received a title and a noble estate from the grateful Feodor, while my father was only forgotten. Hence our stations are now widely different. Yet I am not poor. No other man is engaged in the manufacture of arms, and from my labor I derive a handsome income. You know all that. And now, if other obstacles were removed, would you give me your hand and become mine for life?"

"Aye, Ruric," the noble girl answered, with beaming eyes, and a joyful expression of countenance. "Were you reduced to the lowest estate of poverty, so long as your generous, pure soul was free, I should only be the more anxious to lift you up. Oh! my love knows only the heart whereon it is centered, and for my future of joy I ask only the truth of my husband's love."

"Bless you, dearest," Ruric murmured, clasping the fair being to his bosom. And for a long while Rosalind's head lay pillowed upon the shoulder of the man she so truly, fondly loved.

[*To be continued in our next.*]

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FIRE-KINDLER.—The American Patent Fire-Kindler lights your fire quickly and surely. No litter of shavings, no burning of the half-read newspapers, no taking out of the coal after the fire is once built, but a quick, ready fire. It lights charcoal, Cannel coal, coke or coarse Kindling-wood, and its cost is nominal. For sale at all Family Groceries, or at the Manufactory, Nos. 268, 270 and 272 West 26th-st.

OFFICE OF THE REPUBLIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,
No. 74 WALL-ST., Jan. 10, 1856.
THE BOARD OF TRUSTEES—Have, this day, declared a dividend of FORTY-EIGHT PER CENT. to policy holders on the amount of their premiums paid on policies issued by this Company, and which have terminated within the year ending the 31st day of December, 1855.
They have declared a further dividend of SIX AND THREE QUARTERS PER CENT. on the capital stock, payable to the shareholders, in cash and scrip, on demand.
They have also declared a dividend of SIX PER CENT., in cash, on the amount of outstanding scrip.
The charter of this Company, which combines the mutual principle, with a cash capital, provides that after the payment of interest on its capital, the remaining profits shall be annually apportioned between the shareholders and the policy holders, and the scrip issued therefor is not to be paid off until the amount, together with the capital, shall exceed ONE MILLION OF DOLLARS.
CASH CAPITAL, $150,000—WITH LARGE SURPLUS.
TRUSTEES.

Charles H. Russell,	Joseph Oakes,
Daniel S. Fearing,	Joseph Gaillard, Jr.,
William H. Russell,	Jas. W. Waterbury,
Augustus C. Downing,	George Curtis,
Gazaway B. Lamar,	George T. Adee,
Wm. Butler Duncan,	John J. Astor, Jr.,
N. H. Wolfe,	Fred'k A. Delano,
Isaac Townsend,	Abraham Bell,
James Warren,	Daniel Drake Smith,
Archer Leary,	Frederic G. Foster,
Mortimer W. Hamilton,	Peleg Hall,
Denning Duer,	Robert S. Hone,
John Stewart, Jr.,	Samuel V. Hoffman,
Robert B. Minturn,	Jacob Anthony, Jr.,
Reuben Withers,	J. P. Giraud Foster,
Edward C. Center,	John A. C. Gray,

ROBERT S. HONE, President.
D. F. CURRY, Secretary.

GOURAUD'S ITALIAN MEDICATED SOAP.—It is well known, cures PIMPLES, FRECKLES, ERUPTIONS, SALTRHEUM, BARBER'S ITCH, CHAPS, CHAFES, TENDER FLESH, &c., besides being the very best shaving compound ever invented. GOURAUD'S POUDRE SUBTILE uproots hair from low foreheads, upper lips, or any part of the body, safely and quickly—warranted. LIQUID ROUGE, for pale lips and cheeks. LILY WHITE HAIR DYE instantly converts red, gray or light hair to a beautiful black or brown, without staining the skin. HAIR RESTORATIVE forces the hair to grow, and makes stiff, wiry hair soft, glossy and silky. Found at DR. GOURAUD'S old established depot, No. 67 WALKER-ST., first store from Broadway. Mrs. HAYES, Brooklyn.

MESMERISM.—Dr. BERGEVIN, ... of the Mesmeric Society of Paris, treats ... females, and all rheumatism, gout, diseases ... of a nervous character. ... st., New-York.

FOR SALE.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—[illegible] ... walk from the Station. Inquire of [illegible].

HOUSE FOR SALE AT ASTORIA, L. I.—[illegible] ... Inquire of R. MILLS, Postmaster, Astoria, or THOMAS KELLY, New-York and Astoria Express.

HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The [illegible] ... Inquire of W. R. SILBER, No. [illegible] West [illegible]-st., after 5 P. M.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—A neat and well-built two-story cottage house, [illegible] ... or of A. H. MILLER, No. 56 Wall-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE—TERMS EASY—THE three-story brick mastic-front house No. 75 Dean-st., Brooklyn, between Smith and Hoyt sts., [illegible] ... will be sold low, and half the purchase money remain on bond and mortgage. [illegible] Apply to S. W. SMITH, No. 50 Maiden-lane, New-York, or No. 53 Sands-st., Brooklyn.

HOUSES FOR SALE OR TO LET CHEAP.—Two or three good new houses, on the north side of [illegible]-st., east of the 5th-av., with hot and cold water, bath-tub, gas, with gas fixtures; in a good neighborhood, desirable for genteel residence. S. W. CRONK or J. W. GRINNELL will be on the premises, from 10 o'clock A. M. to 4 o'clock P. M., to show them, same terms, &c.

HOUSE FOR SALE—Or to let, a handsome 3-story attic and basement house, lot, No. 168 1st-av., near 10th-st., with the Croton, &c. through the house; contains 14 handsome rooms; marble mantels, grates, &c. For terms apply to R. LINES, No. 89 Rose-st. Can be seen from 12 to 3 o'clock.

HOUSES FOR SALE—Two new first-class 4-story brown-stone houses, finely located in 29th-st., between 5th and Madison avs.; finished in the most substantial manner with all the modern improvements. Inquire of WILLIAM RYER or JOHN W. FIELDER on the premises.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—The three-story, brick-front house No. 141 West 34th-st., situated between 7th and 8th avs., north side, with modern improvements; house 25 by 45; in excellent order. Apply at No. 92 Murray-st.

HOUSE FOR SALE.—One of those neat and convenient houses on the south side of 35th-st., near 8th-av., built with much care, and finished with every convenience. J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 442 8th-av.

COUNTRY HOUSE FOR SALE.—In the village of Flushing, a dwelling-house in the Italian style, built very thoroughly, in 1854, for the owner's use, and furnished with every modern convenience of furnace, bath room, water closet, laundry, &c. It contains a drawing room, library, dining room, seven sleeping rooms and [illegible] above ground. Each sleeping room is furnished with [illegible] registers, opening into a shaft communicating with the kitchen chimney. The grounds are ornamented with deciduous and evergreen trees and shrubs, and the garden with fruit trees. The vicinity of Flushing to New-York City is accessible by Railroad in less than an hour. Its celebrated schools [illegible], its healthiness and the beauty of its surroundings, render this house very desirable for any one wishing a pleasant country residence. Apply to GREEN & SEWELL, No. 20 Wall-st., basement.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—Pleasantly situated within a quarter of a mile of the village of Stamford, Conn., and three quarters of a mile from the railroad depot, commanding a fine view of the surrounding [illegible] and Long Island Sound. Said place consists of a large dwelling-house, finished with all the modern improvements, such as range, hot and cold water, bath rooms, &c., with barn, carriage-house, chicken-house, garden, orchard, and between four and five acres of ground. Possession given immediately, if required, and part of the purchase money may be left on bond and mortgage. Apply to LUSH & MOON, No. 296 4th-av., corner of 23d-st., where plans may be seen, or of T. PLAYFORD, on the premises.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET—Beautifully situated on the banks of the Passaic River, [illegible] from the City, near Belleville, N. J. Communicating with Wall-st. within an hour by railroad. There is a mansion containing 20 rooms; also all necessary out-buildings, a lawn of 10 acres with every variety of shrubbery, fruit and [illegible] shade trees. A private water front along the whole lawn, with good bathing, fishing and boating. Situation exceedingly beautiful and picturesque. Rent (furnished) $800; unfurnished $600. Forty acres more may be had if desired. Apply at 295 5th-av.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Located on the Hudson River, 16 miles from the City Hall, and [illegible] minutes' walk from the Hudson River Railroad Depot at Spuyten Devil. The ground is about 450 feet [illegible], beautifully laid out. The house is large, commodious, and contains all the modern improvements, and is adapted for a Winter as well as a Summer residence. [illegible] Convenient out-buildings, carriage-house, barn, &c. Possession given immediately. For particulars, inquire of HOMER MORGAN, Pine-st., No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on the Wheatsheaf road, one mile and a quarter from the depot; good house, all necessary outbuildings, and about eight acres of choice land, with a large number and variety of bearing fruit trees, excellent water, and one of the most desirable situations in the vicinity. Apply to F. S. STALLKNECHT, No. 100 Broadway, New-York.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE—Beautifully situated among the hills, about twenty miles from town by Railroad, and five minutes' walk from the depot; a healthful and convenient residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Land from 15 to 130 acres; [illegible] good house, abundant outbuildings, shade and fruit trees, pure air and fine mountain scenery. Apply to E. MARTINDALE, No. 157 Broadway, 3d-story.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Two miles from the village of Sing Sing, on the Croton turnpike, consisting of five acres of good land, with cottage house and barn, &c., with an abundance of fruit trees of all kinds; also, a never-failing well of good water. Will be sold reasonable. For further particulars, inquire at No. 28 Front-st. LUDLAM & LEGGETT.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—The residence of the late MARK H. SIBLEY, in the village of Canandaigua, N. Y., with the farm of about 40 acres adjoining the same. For terms, &c., apply to JOHN C. SIBLEY, Buffalo, N. Y.

ELEGANT RESIDENCE FOR SALE—Corner of Classon and Gates avs., Brooklyn. House 40 by 38 feet, and rear addition, stable and carriage-house, [illegible] if desired. The house is furnished with every modern convenience, and the grounds ornamented with shrubbery, flowers and fruit trees. Apply to JOHN WENDELL, No. 68 South-st.

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS—HOUSE AND FURNITURE FOR SALE—One of the best built houses in the city, No. 16 Remsen-st., near Wall-st. Ferry, overlooking the bay and City of New-York. Three stories and attic, brown stone front, 26 by 54 feet, lot 100 feet deep, replete with modern conveniences, such as gas, [illegible] water (warm and cold) in each story in abundance, bathing room, wash room, &c., &c. The furniture has been but little used, and is in good condition. Apply to WILLARD, WOOD & CO., No. 87 Broadway.

COTTAGES FOR SALE OR TO LET AT FACTORYVILLE, S. I.—Two large cottages, pleasantly situated on Broadway, within five minutes' walk of [illegible] landing. The grounds are beautifully supplied with fruit and shade trees. Rent $225. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of BARRETT NEPHEWS & CO., No. 3 John-st., or Dr. MUNDY, near the premises.

SUPERIOR FARM AT NEW-BRUNSWICK, N. J.—[illegible] acres under a high state of cultivation; two-story frame house, 34 by 32, with 11 rooms; ice-house, barn, carriage-house, with smoke-house, and hot-beds; 20 bearing cherry-trees, 20 pear, 50 quince, and large old apple-orchard, and 70 young apple-trees, 200 grape-vines, asparagus bed, and all the garden fruits; 1 mile from steamboat, and 1 from depot; good schools, &c., and location free from fever and ague.
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FURNISHED HOUSE FOR SALE OR TO LET.—The elegant house No. 34 West 20th-st., built by a gentleman with great care for his own use. The house is 25 by 60, 4 stories, brown stone front, and contains in a very complete manner all the modern improvements. If not sold it will be rented to a small private family. For admission and other information, apply to BUSCH, BECHER & BUSCH, No. 5 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—At very low prices, for cash or safe securities—The new, first-class five-story store, 25 feet by [illegible] feet, corner Thames-st. and Trinity-place; 26 lots in [illegible] village; 94 acres on the Railroad, New-Rochelle; several sites overlooking the village and Sound, clear of all incumbrances. Apply to JOHN R. PETERS, or JOHN BROUWER, No. 73 Wall-st.

LOOK AT THIS—WHAT A CHANCE—FOR SALE—A neat 2-story and basement house, with half acre of ground, inclosed, 15 miles from New-York, on the New-Haven Railroad; conditions, pay $100 every three months, on the mortgage, until paid, without interest. Inquire of W. R. DEMAREST, No. 118 West 11th-st., from 7 till 9 A. M., and No. 285 West 22d-st., from 6 to 7 P. M.

ELEGANT COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE—With furniture, carriage, &c., and twenty acres of land, on the banks of the Raritan, New-Brunswick, N. J., commanding a magnificent view. A photograph of the place, which will be sold low, can be seen at the office of F. D'HERVILLY, 16 Exchange-place.

$6,500.—HOUSES FOR SALE—In Cheever-place, near Harrison-st., Brooklyn, three neat brown stone front houses, finished in first-class style, with vestibule doors in front, back stairs to second story, and all the modern improvements. Terms easy. Apply to THOMAS CONWAY, on the premises, or to BRADLEY, MILLS & WOODHULL, No. 53 Wall-st., New-York.

STUDIO—FOR SALE OR TO LET—A house built expressly for an artist, containing a large room, with skylight, adapted for same light business. Apply on the premises to J. BURBANK, DeKalb-av., south side, between Bedford and Marcy avs., near Myrtle, East Brooklyn.

SUPERIOR FARM AT HUNTINGTON, L. I., FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—[illegible] acres, and a good 2½ story house, with 11 rooms, 3 barns, carriage-house, shed, granary and cribs; [illegible] acres excellent tillable land, and [illegible] acres of wood [illegible] fruit [illegible]. Good well and cistern [illegible].
A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.

FARMING LANDS FOR SALE.—THE ILLINOIS CENTRAL RAILROAD COMPANY IS NOW PREPARED TO SELL OVER TWO MILLION OF ACRES OF FARMING LANDS, in tracts of 40 acres and upwards, on long credit and at low rates of interest.

These lands were granted by the Government to aid in the construction of this Railroad, and include some of the richest and most fertile prairies in the State, interspersed here and there with magnificent groves of oak and other timber. The road extends from Chicago, on the northeast, to Cairo at the South, and from thence to Galena and Dunleith, in the northwest extreme of the State, and as all the lands lie within fifteen miles on each side of this road, ready and cheap means are afforded by it for transporting the products of the lands to any of those points and from thence to Eastern and Southern markets. Moreover, the rapid growth of flourishing towns and villages along the line, and the great increase in population by immigration, etc., afford a substantial and growing home demand for farm produce.

The soil is a dark, rich mould, from one to five feet in depth, is gently rolling and peculiarly fitted for grazing cattle and sheep, or the cultivation of wheat, Indian corn, &c.

Economy in cultivating and great productiveness are the well-known characteristics of Illinois lands. Trees are not required to be cut down, stumps grubbed, or stone picked off, as is generally the case in cultivating new land in the older States. The first crop of Indian corn, planted on the newly-broken sod, usually repays the cost of plowing and fencing.

Wheat sown on the newly-turned sod is sure to yield very large profits. A man with a plow and two yoke of oxen will break one and a half to two acres per day. Contracts can be made for breaking, ready for corn or wheat, at from $2 to $2 50 per acre. By judicious management, the land may be plowed and fenced the first, and under a *high state of cultivation* the second year.

Corn, grain, cattle, etc., will be forwarded at reasonable rates to Chicago, for the Eastern market, and to Cairo for the Southern. The larger yield on the cheap lands of Illinois over the high-priced lands in the Eastern and Middle States is known to be much more than sufficient to pay the difference of transportation to the Eastern market.

Bituminous coal is mined at several points along the Road, and is a cheap and desirable fuel. It can be delivered at several points along the Road at $1 50 to $4 per ton; wood can be had at the same rates per cord.

Those who think of settling in Iowa or Minnesota should bear in mind that lands there, of any value, along the water courses and for many miles inland, have been disposed of, that for those located in the interior, there are no conveniences for transporting the produce to market, Railroads not having been introduced there. That to send the produce of these lands one or two hundred miles by wagon to market would cost much more than the expense of cultivating them; and hence, Government lands thus situated, at $1 25 per acre, are not so good investments as the land of the Company at the prices fixed.

The same remarks hold good in relation to the lands in Kansas and Nebraska, for although vacant lands may be found nearer the water courses, the distance to market is far greater, and every hundred miles the produce of those lands is carried either in wagons, or interrupted water communications, increases the expense of transportation, which must be borne by the settlers, in the reduced price of their products; and to that extent precisely are the incomes from their farms, and of course on their investments, annually and every year reduced.

The great fertility of the lands now offered for sale by this Company, and their consequent yield over those of the Eastern and Middle States, is much more than sufficient to pay the difference in the cost of transportation, especially in view of the facilities furnished by this road, and others with which it connects, the operations of which are not interrupted by the low water of Summer, or the frost of Winter.

PRICE AND TERMS OF PAYMENT.

The price will vary from $5 to $25, according to location, quality, &c. Contracts for deeds may be made during the year 1856, stipulating the purchase-money to be paid in five annual instalments. The first to become due in two years from the date of contract, and the others annually thereafter. The last payment will become due at the end of the sixth year from the date of the contract.

INTEREST WILL BE CHARGED AT ONLY THREE PER CENT. PER ANNUM.

As a security to the performance of the contract, the first two years' interest must be paid in advance, and it must be understood that at least one-tenth of the land purchased shall yearly be brought under cultivation. Longer credits, at 6 per cent. per annum, may be negotiated by special application. Twenty per cent. from the credit price will be deducted for cash. The Company's construction bonds will be received as such.

READY FRAMED FARM BUILDINGS, WHICH CAN BE SET UP IN A FEW DAYS, CAN BE OBTAINED FROM RESPONSIBLE PERSONS.

They will be 12 feet by 20 feet, divided into one living and three bedrooms, and will cost complete, set up on ground chosen anywhere along the Road, $150 in cash, exclusive of transportation. Larger buildings may be contracted for at proportionate rates. The Company will forward all the materials for such buildings over their road promptly.

Special arrangements with dealers can be made to supply those purchasing the Company's lands with fencing materials, agricultural tools, and an outfit of provisions in any quantity, at the lowest wholesale prices.

It is believed that the price, long credit, and low rate of interest, charged for these lands, will enable a man with a few hundred dollars in cash, and ordinary industry, to make himself independent before all the purchase money becomes due. In the meantime, the rapid settlement of the country will, probably, have increased their value four or fivefold. When required, an experienced person will accompany applicants, to give information and aid in selecting lands.

Circulars, containing numerous instances of successful farming, signed by respectable and well-known farmers living in the neighborhood of the Railroad lands, throughout the State—also, the cost of fencing, price of cattle, expense of harvesting, threshing, &c., by contract—or any other information—will be cheerfully given, on application, either personally or by letter, in English, French or German. Address to JOHN WILSON,
Land Commissioner of the Illinois Central R. R. Co.,
No. 52 Michigan-av., Chicago, Ill.

ATTRACTIVE COUNTRY SEAT—A DECIDED BARGAIN—On the Harlem Railroad and Bronx River, one hour's ride from the City, and within a minute's walk of a depot, at which 12 trains of cars stop during the day. The premises consist of about 14 acres of land, beautifully situated on the river, with large substantial dwelling-house, a gardener's cottage, carriage-house, with stable, wash, and poultry houses, good garden, and plenty of fruit and shade trees. A really desirable place for one of such moderate price. Terms easy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

DESIRABLE COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE OR TO LET IN PITTSFIELD, MASS.—Possession given 1st of May. The house is built in cottage style, and contains eight rooms, besides basement and kitchen, with all the modern improvements. There are 20 acres of land belonging to the place, about one-half under cultivation, and balance finely wooded. For healthiness of location it is unsurpassed. For terms, &c., inquire at No. 23 West-st.

A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE—Including furnished house, outbuildings and about 20 acres of land, at South Orange, N. J., about half a mile from the railroad depot, and about 12 miles from Jersey City. It is accessible several times daily from New-York, and would be a delightful residence for a gentleman doing business in the City. Terms easy. Inquire of FOSTER & THOMSON, No. 69 Wall-st.

DESIRABLE LOT FOR SALE—On the east side of 7th-av., 75 feet and 4 inches north from 47th-st. The lot is 25 by 100 feet, and will be sold clear from all assessments. The avenue is sewered and paved, and the neighborhood is rapidly improving by the erection of first-class dwellings. Inquire of WILLIAM E. HAWS, No. 173 Canal-st., under the People's Bank.

$4,500.—DESIRABLE RESIDENCE FOR SALE NEAR ROSSVILLE, S. I.—House 25 by 32, with a wing 16 square, two stories high. Also, two barns, good garden, with fruit. Also, a large two-story and attic house, with basement, near the landing at Rossville, containing 14 rooms. Location pleasant, with a fine water view. Two boats daily; fare 1s. Apply to WELLS & CO., Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine-st.

SMALL ESTATE IN RYE FOR SALE—Near the New-York and New-Haven Railroad, about 26 miles from the City—the house large, and finished in good style with modern improvements. There is about 40 acres of land under a high state of cultivation. Stock, farming utensils and furniture will all be sold on accommodating terms. For particulars inquire at this office.

THREE FARMS FOR SALE—In Bloomfield, within one mile of the railroad depot at West Bloomfield, and five miles from Newark; one of 82 acres of choice land, good house, barn, &c., plenty of fruit of all kinds. Also, one of 30 acres, new house and apple orchard; and one of 16 acres, new house and barn, fine apple orchard. For information, apply to E. M. HARISON & CO., No. 150 West-st., New-York, or to ARCH DEACON, East Bloomfield Hotel, near the depot.

WATER POWER IN WESTCHESTER COUNTY FOR SALE—Within 20 miles of the City and within a stone's throw of a depot on the Harlem Railroad. Any number of acres may be had, with such dwelling houses and other buildings as may be required. Terms easy. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY RESIDENCE FOR SALE AT RYE NECK—Twenty-three miles from New-York by the New-Haven Railroad; the grounds contain about three acres and are handsomely laid out. There are all kinds of fruit, ornamental shrubbery, flowers, &c. Also, a fine grove of trees in front of the house. Good boating and fishing in the neighborhood. Two-thirds of the money can remain on bond and mortgage. Inquire of T. S. SHEPHERD at R. HOE & CO.'S, Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., New-York.

$25,000.—A FINE HOTEL—And Farm of 250 acres, immediately surrounding the town at Dinwiddie Court-House, Virginia, is now offered at this office at a very low price. This property has a complete monopoly of the building privileges and hotel business. For particulars apply to THOMAS G. HARRISON, No. 15 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR TO LET—In a pleasant New-England village, a valuable water power, large factory and forging shop, fitted with trip hammers, lathes, grindstones, &c., well adapted to the manufacture of scythes, cutlery or edge tools. Address Box No. 1,678, New-York Post-Office.

FARM ON THE BANKS OF THE PASSAIC NEAR BELLVILLE—Containing about 6½ acres in a high state of cultivation, with an abundance of fruit, apples, cherries, peaches, grapes, quinces and all the garden fruits; with a 1½ story house well arranged for a family; it extends from the road, sloping gradually to the banks of the beautiful Passaic; twenty minutes ride from depot. A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FARM FOR SALE—In Orange Town, Rockland County, containing 30 acres, with grist mill, house, barn and other buildings, all in good order. Also a farm in Bergen County, N. J., containing 67 acres, 20 acres of woodland, with house and barn, and all necessary buildings. For particulars, inquire of J. T. OUTWATER, near Tappan Village, or of F. A. BETY, No. 255 Washington-st., New-York.

FARM FOR SALE—Containing 216 acres, 130 improved—the soil is of the best kind and most beautifully located in Sullivan County, N. Y., where a cash home market may be had for produce at the highest rates. Title good. Terms easy. Apply to
E. H. HINE, No. 361 6th-av.

NEAR THE BEAUTIFUL VILLAGE OF STAMFORD—A superior and very showy cottage and 3-4ths of an acre of ground. House contains 12 rooms, with all the modern improvements, such as hot and cold baths, furnace, range, &c.; has a fancy front veranda on three sides, handsome garden with flowers, fruit and shrubbery, barn, carriage house, &c., &c.; about 50 rods from Depot. Apply to A. J. BLEECKER & CO., No. 7 Broad-st.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE, AT THE LAND OFFICE IN BLOOMFIELD, NEW-JERSEY—House, lots and a number of small farms, near the Bloomfield depot. By WM. JENKINS, Agent.

TO LET.

HOUSE TO LET—IN JERSEY CITY.—East side. The 3-story brick house No. 40 Morris-st., three years old, 5 minutes from the ferry. It is 27 feet wide, and contains 11 rooms, with gas fixtures and chandeliers, 15 pantries and closets, bath-room and kitchen with hot and cold water, coal vault, &c. The house is finished with French parlor windows and balcony, and will be painted and papered throughout. Inquire at No. 50 Essex-st., Jersey City.

HOUSES TO LET.—Two four-story brown-stone English-basement houses, with all the modern improvements, on the North side of 21st-st., overlooking the grounds of the Theological Seminary; one of the most desirable situations on the North side of the City. Rent low to good tenants. Possession immediately. Apply at No. 175 Front-st., or No. 34 West 23d-st.

HOUSE TO LET.—A three-story and basement brick house, well finished, seven marble mantels, gas all through, iron balcony, No. 317 Hicks-st., near Congress, Brooklyn, two or three minutes' walk from Atlantic Ferry. Will be rented low to a good tenant, for one or more years. Apply to M. DUNN, opposite, or to J. KIERNAN, No. 311 Bowery, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—The four-story English basement house No. 392 West 20th-st., opposite the grounds of the Theological Seminary. Has all the modern improvements. Can be seen from 10 till 4 o'clock. Rent low to a good tenant. Inquire of CARPENTER & RANDOLPH, No. 120 West-st., or JAMES M. EDGAR, corner 19th-st. and 9th-av.

HOUSE AND STABLE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—The modern 1st class brown-stone house No. 33 First-place, Brooklyn, in perfect order; has gas, water, furnace, &c.; lot 25 by 125, with court-yard and garden. Also, adjoining the above a fine brick stable and lot on Court-st. 25 by 75. For terms apply to M. H. & D. CASHMAN, No. 5 Beaver-st.

HOUSES AND STORES TO LET.—The first-class 3-story house No. 251 East 19th-st. This house is in perfect order; is replete with all the modern improvements. Possession can be had immediately. Rent $550. The neat 2-story house No. 253, in same street. Rent $350. The two 3-story stores Nos. 4 and 6 Stone-st. Apply to R. HOGAN, No. 179 Macdougal-st.

HOUSES TO LET IN HOBOKEN.—A few new first-class three-story and basement houses on River Terrace, five minutes' walk to the Ferry. Have sub-cellars and front court yards; are modern built, well finished, replete throughout with every convenience; gas, water, baths, ranges, &c. Apply at the office, southeast of Hudson and 3d sts., Hoboken.

HOUSE TO LET AT TARRYTOWN.—A neat and convenient house, eligibly situated, commanding good views of the River, &c.; two parlors with folding doors, dining-room, kitchen, six bedrooms, cellar, store-room, pantries, closets, &c.; garden, well of excellent water, &c. Inquire of WILLIAM P. LYON, No. 25 Beekman-st., New-York.

HOUSES TO LET OR FOR SALE.—Three-story high stoop house No. 96 West 27th-st., in perfect order, with modern improvements, size 20x45 feet; lot 98 feet 9 inches; five gas fixtures in the house. Also No. 80 same street, to be in complete order and ready for occupancy on the 1st day of May. Apply to J. K. POND, on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET.—A very large and handsome house, suitable for a boarding-house or school, having spacious parlors on 2d floor. Will be put in good order for a good tenant. Rent $700. Location, 10th-av., near Episcopal Theological Seminary.
J. F. WILLIAMS & SON, No. 442 8th-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—A medium-size three-story brick house, situated between 1st and 2d avs. and 18th and 22d sts., with all the modern improvements, chandeliers and gas fixtures. The parlor-carpets and oil-cloths can be bought at a bargain. Rent $350 and water tax. Address Box No. 165 Chatham-square Post-Office.

HOUSE TO LEASE—Broadway, No. 776, between 9th and 10th sts.; has extra baths, chandeliers in parlors, and gas-fixtures through the house. Very suitable for fashionable tailoring or millinery, as there are 3 rooms deep on 1st and 2d story. Can be had a few days before May 1. Inquire at No. 774 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET—In Clinton-place, near Broadway, a three-story dwelling-house, in good order, with all the modern conveniences, deep lot, delightfully situated; possession on or before May 1, for one or more, (with some furniture, if wanted.) Address, with real name, Box No. 500 Post-Office.

HOUSE TO LET IN JERSEY CITY—Within five minutes' walk from the Ferry—a genteel two-story, attic, and basement house, corner of Washington and Essex streets. Inquire on the premises, or of F. BROUWER ANCHER, No. 45 Beaver-st., 2d floor, back office.

HOUSE TO LET.—A very desirable large three-story house on Lexington-av., in a first-rate location; the house is 25 feet front, three rooms deep, with modern improvements; the parlors will be papered with a stylish gold paper; rent moderate. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7.

HOUSE TO LET AT CHELSEA—Nearly opposite Theological Seminary—No. 147 10th-av., near 20th-st., three-story brick dwelling-house, well finished, Croton water, bath, &c.; house 23 by 40 feet, lot 100 feet, rent moderate. Apply at the house between 10 and 3 o'clock, or to LIV. LIVINGSTON, No. 65 Nassau-st.

HOUSES TO LET.—The two three-story brick houses Nos. 114 and 116 West 26th-st., between the 6th and 7th avs., containing all the modern improvements; will be put in good order. Apply to T. G. CHURCHILL, No. 18 Wall-st., second story, front room.

HOUSES TO LET—Four two-story houses, with gardens, in Mount Vernon, three minutes' walk from depot, on New-York and New-Haven Railroad. Rent $75. Apply to M. CHAMBERLAIN, Jr., No. 60 Nassau-st., or E. B. MANNING, Mount Vernon.

HOUSES TO LET.—A three-story basement house on 4th-av. House in nice order. Modern improvements, &c. Rent $650. Also, a three-story house on 45d-st., near Broadway, $500; and 30 or 40 other houses to let. E. B. KINSHIMER, No. 319 4th-av., 3 to 7 P. M.

HOUSE TO LET.—The desirable three-story house No. 28 Christopher-st., between Bleecker and 4th, having hot and cold water, gas, &c.; rent, to a good tenant, $650. Can be seen from 11 to 1 and from 2 to 4 o'clock. Inquire of P. REYNOLDS, No. 51 Liberty-st.

HOUSE IN SOUTH BROOKLYN TO LET.—A 3-story, modern-built, brick house to let in Bergen-st., between Bond and Nevins sts., the fifth house from Bond-st.; rent low. Apply to S. B. SMITH, No. 77 Canal-st., New-York.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The convenient three-story brick house No. 33 Pacific-st., on the north side, between Hicks and Henry sts. D. H. NEVINS, Executor, No. 86 Merchants' Exchange, New-York.

HOUSE TO LET.—No. 236 West 31st-st. It is a two-story and attic house, with high basement, modern built, and containing all the improvements, and will be let at a very moderate rent. Apply to JAMES S. SLUYTER, No. 82 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET—No. 25 East 20th-st., the second brown free-stone house east of Broadway, south side, with all the modern improvements. Location very pleasant. Possession any time this month. Inquire on the premises, usual hours.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—In a beautiful and healthy location, about 40 miles from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, a new and elegant house and garden, with fruit of all kinds. Apply to DEWEY & SAVAGE, No. 192 Broadway.

HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE.—No. 87 East 29th-st., between 3d and Lexington avs. For terms, particulars, &c., apply to COLEMAN BENEDICT, No. 56 Vesey-st.

HOUSE TO LET—On Brooklyn Heights, No. 94 Columbia-st., next to corner of Pineapple-st. One of the best situations on the Heights. Rent moderate. Apply to GEORGE H. MOORE, No. 36 West 19th-st.

HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—The 3-story and basement stone-front house No. 80 Hoyt-st., with gas fixtures, ranges, &c. Will be put in complete order and painted. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

HOUSE TO LET.—That neat, 3-story brick house, No. 119 West 25th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.; has gas, bath, range, hot air furnace, &c. Apply on the premises. Rent, $600.

HOUSES TO LET AT ASTORIA—With or without stables. Inquire of R. M. BLACKWELL & CO., No. 144 Front-st.

HANDSOME FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET OR FOR SALE—A very superior first-class four-story and basement brick house on East 16th-st., near Stuyvesant-square, and finished off inside in the most elegant manner, with solid oak blinds, speaking-tubes, bells, hot, cold and shower baths, heater, dumb waiter, water-closet, range, bronze chandeliers in the parlors, with cut glass globes, bronze figures with side lights, lower hall oiled, &c. &c., and is in perfect order. The house is furnished in superior manner, and includes furniture of the most costly description and in excellent condition; in fact, the house is all that a gentleman of taste can desire, as it is pronounced to be the most complete establishment in the City. Nearly all the purchase money may remain on bond and mortgage, and the title is unquestionable, and first-class railroad bonds will be taken in exchange. If not sold, it will be let to a responsible party for a term of years from May 1. For cards of admission to view the premises, and full particulars, apply to
ALBERT H. NICOLAY, No. 4 Broad-st.

BOARDING HOUSE TO LET—No. 19 Union-square, and furniture for sale. One of the pleasantest locations in the City; large and convenient, admirably adapted with all modern improvements. Apply on the premises.

HOTEL AND EATING HOUSE TO LET—At South Ferry, corner of Whitehall and South sts. Will be let separately or together. Apply at the office of W. W. TOWNSEND, on the premises, entrance in South-st.

MANSION TO LET AT ELLIOTTVILLE, STATEN ISLAND.—A very pretty stone mansion, containing fourteen rooms, walnut stairs, &c. The house stands on an elevation, surrounded by several acres of evergreen and forest trees in the lawn, with stable, &c. Rent very low to a good and careful tenant. Also to let, a well finished cottage for a small family, furnished or unfurnished, containing seven rooms, and commanding a magnificent view of the Bay and City. Rent moderate. Inquire at No. 7 Astor-place, Clinton Hall.

NEW DOUBLE COTTAGE AND THREE ACRES TO LET—At New-Rochelle, near railway station. Can be altered into a large boarding-house or school. Also, cottage and eight lots corner 57th-st. and 1st-av., New-York. JOHN S. MURRAY, No. 44 Wall-st.

SECOND STORY OF A HOUSE TO LET—No. 144 Rivington-st., consisting of four rooms, and one in the attic, to a small family only. Rent $200. Inquire at No. 124 Norfolk-st.

WORKSHOPS TO LET—Two large workshops, one three-story brick dwelling and 3 lots of ground, corner of Lexington-av. and 57th-st., for a term of years. Apply to W. C. KEEN, No. 97 6th-av.

TO LET.

ROOMS TO LET—In Brooklyn Post-Office Building, No. 341 Fulton-st., facing Montague-st., on which is the Wall-st. Ferry, the entire third story, or the rooms separately—three large offices at $100 each. The rooms can all easily be made to communicate. No better place for business signs, as thousands stop at the building daily for letters. Inquire at A. S. CROWELL'S, No. 341 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

A SUITE OF OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place, now occupied by the New-York Society Library, to let from 1st May next. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—A family of four persons, occupying a three-story and high-basement house, in a fine neighborhood, up town, and near 8th-av., would rent to a small family, five rooms, unfurnished, being nearly all the second and third floors; bath-room on second floor, gas throughout the house. Best of references given and required. Full particulars given by addressing W. H. S., Box 1,261 Post-Office.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—To a small family; part of the three-story house No. 189 East 19th-st.; house is three rooms deep and has all the modern improvements, with use of hall oil-cloth, stair carpetings and gas fixtures. The apartments consist of the front basement, the entire second story, &c., &c. Rent $350. Can be seen during the day.

PART OF A HOUSE TO LET.—The parlor and next story and front basement of a first-class brick house with all the modern improvements; rent moderate to a small genteel family. Apply at No. 65 25th-st., first door west of Broadway.

UPPER PART OF A HOUSE TO LET—To a small family, No. 260 West 43d-st.; front and back parlor, two bedrooms and bedroom on third, front basement and pantry, gas, bath, &c.; convenient to 8th-av. cars. Apply for three days.

FURNISHED STONE COTTAGE ON STATEN ISLAND—TO LET.—About five minutes' walk from the steamboat landing at Port Richmond, with fruit, garden, barn and five acres of lawn. A delightful residence. Terms low for a good tenant. Apply to C. FINE, Esq., No. 13 Broadway, or L. C. CLARK, Port Richmond.

FURNISHED PART OF HOUSE TO LET IN BROOKLYN.—Excellent neighborhood, 15 minutes' walk from Wall-st. Ferry, one block from Fulton-av. cars, near new Clinton-av. Church—modern style brick house, in beautiful condition, two parlors and three bedrooms. Rent $300. Apply to owner and occupant C. F. ELLIOTT, No. 195 Pearl-st., New-York.

DWELLING HOUSE TO LET.—The first-class three-story brick house, No. 122 West 11th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., three rooms deep, with all the modern improvements. Can be seen between 12 and 3 P. M., by a written order from the subscriber.
JAMES N. GIFFORD, No. 110 West 11th-st.

SUITE OF APARTMENTS TO LET—Consisting of two parlors, three bedrooms, and kitchen, having the Croton water in, in the handsome brown-stone building No. 440 8th-av. The parlors have marble mantels. Rent only $175 per annum. Apply to JACOB PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

COTTAGES TO LET.—For sale or exchange, three cottage houses, with gardens attached, ready for immediate occupation at Astoria, L. Island. Rent very low to good tenants, $250, $200 and $250. Apply for particulars to H. L. BIKER, No. 180 Nassau-st., New-York.

COTTAGES TO LET AT RAVENSWOOD—Near the upper steamboat landing from Peck-slip. Apply on the premises, or to JOHN H. WILLIAMS, No. 289 Broadway.

COTTAGE TO LET—With 12 acres of land at Chatham, Morris County, N. J., suitable for a Summer residence for a small family. Apply to GEO. W. CAMPBELL, No. 158 Maiden-lane.

OFFICES TO LET—In People's Bank Building, corner of Canal and Thompson sts., suitable for professional men, artists, architects and real estate brokers. The offices are very superior, and rent low. Apply at the Bank.

OFFICES TO LET.—A few desirable offices in the Bank of the Commonwealth, corner of Pine and Nassau sts. Inquire at the Bank, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock. GEORGE ELLIS, Cashier.

THREE-STORY BRICK HOUSES TO LET—Croton, baths, &c., 50th-st., between Broadway and 8th-av., in perfect order. Rent $450. Apply to
H. MERRITT, No. 49 3d-av.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE, TO LET, OR EXCHANGE—In the pleasant Village of Sharon, Conn., four hours' from New-York, on the Harlem Railroad, containing 16 rooms, where a boarding-house is much needed; barn and carriage house; rich, large garden, with cherries, pears, plums, apples, grapes, currants, and gooseberries. Rent, $150; furnished, $200; store, $100; ten acres choice land, $50. Apply to
GOULDS & ELLIOT, No. 105 Pearl-st.

COUNTRY HOUSE TO LET—With half an acre of ground, pleasantly situated, within three miles of Hoboken, near the Bell's Ferry road, and joining the country seat of JAMES BROWN, Esq., and within five minutes' walk of the church and school-house. The house contains ten rooms, has been built two years, and will be let at a moderate rent. Apply to JAMES WIGGINS, at Mr. Brown's residence.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—On Staten Island, one mile south of Castleton landing, a genteel residence, having large stable, coach house and twenty acres of ground attached; the land divided into garden, lawn, mowing and pasture fields, with abundance of fruit and ornamental trees. Rent $750. Inquire of O. E. LEE, No. 77 9th-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET AT DOBBS' FERRY—Beautifully situated, commanding an extensive view of the Hudson and surrounding scenery. The house is new; one story and a half and basement. For particulars inquire of
JOSEPH CONKLIN, Dobbs' Ferry.

SMALL STORE TO RENT—No. 176 Broadway, (Howard Hotel,) suitable for any genteel business. Also a dwelling-house situated at Quarantine (Staten Island) about 4 minutes' walk from the ferry. Rent low to a good tenant. A stable can be had with the premises. Apply at the exchange office 176 Broadway.

LARGE BUILDING, STORES AND COTTAGES AND HOUSES TO LET.—Large building to let in 42d-st., 50 ft. by 50 ft. Stores in 6th-av. and Broadway, near 36th-st., to let cheap. Fine brown-stone house in Brooklyn; rent $550. Cottages, &c., to let cheap. Inquire of S. P. TOWNSEND, No. 82 Nassau-st., up stairs.

TWO LOFTS TO LET—In store No. 212 Pearl-st., corner of Peck-slip, suitable for business requiring a good light; will be fitted up for offices, if required. Inquire on the premises. JOHN I. BROWER.

HANDSOME APARTMENTS TO LET—On 10th-av., near 24th-st., consisting of 5 rooms on 2d floor, marble mantels, and all conveniences for a small family.

TO LET AT ASTORIA, L. I.—A house, barn and large garden, with fruit, about a mile from steamboat landing. Apply to RAPELYE & WRIGHT, Astoria, or JAMES WELLING, No. 26 Pine-st., New-York.

LOFTS TO LET.—Two or three in store No. 168 Maiden-lane. Inquire of the occupant.

TWO-STORY DWELLING AND STORE TO LET—With feed house attached, situated on the northwest corner of Broadway and 48th-st.; also part of a cottage house, to a small family, situated near the above-described premises. Apply to MARGARET WAITE, on the premises, or of JOHN WAITE, No. 1,102 Broadway.

DRY GOODS STORE TO LET—No. 135 Spring-st., near Broadway.
Fixtures complete, with immediate possession. A first-rate stand.
Apply at No. 197 Spring-st.

STORE TO LET.—The commodious store in the brown stone building No. 440 8th-av., near 33d-st. A very desirable location. Apply to J. PECARE, No. 163 Hester-st.

STORE TO LET OR LEASE.—The whole or part of store No. 94 Beekman-st., (rent low.) 90 feet deep and five stories high. Possession immediately. Apply to A. D. GALE, No. 49 Dey-st.

STORES AND OFFICES TO LET—In the Bible House, Astor-place. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, Bible House, entrance 4th-av.

STEAM-POWER AND ROOM TO LET.—One large room, 50 by 57 feet, well lighted on three sides, corner of Bleecker and Banks sts. Possession immediately. Inquire of DUDLEY & LEE, on the premises.

STEAM POWER—With a room well lighted all around. Suitable for any business requiring good light and steady power. Apply to J. & G. H. WALKER, No. 189 Centre, corner of Hester-st.

STEAM POWER.—Several well lighted lofts to let in the building Nos. 29 and 31 Gold-st., connected by a steam hoistway.

STEADY STEAM POWER TO LET.—Large and small rooms, well lighted, at No. 449 Water-st., between Pike and Rutger slips.

STEAM POWER TO LET—In light and airy rooms, in a new building in Cliff-st. Apply to
J. C. HULL & SON, No. 105 Cliff-st.

STEADY POWER AND LIGHT ROOMS—By Mr. GAUDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

PHYSICIAN'S OFFICE TO LET—No. 19 2d-st., near Bowery.

HOUSES, &c., WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED.—Part of a house wanted by a small, quiet family in a respectable location, within five or ten minutes' walk of the corner of Pike and Cherry sts., or, on the line of the 2d or 3d-av. railroad. Rent from $250 to $500. Address X. Y., with particulars, at this office.

SMALL HOUSE WANTED—In the upper part of the City; must be pleasantly located and possess all the modern conveniences; rent from $400 to $600 to a good tenant. Family of three persons. Address E. T. B., Box No. 1,298 Post-Office, stating rent and location.

BOUNTY LANDS.

AT DUBUQUE, IOWA.—Government land located on commission, real estate bought and sold, taxes paid, and all business connected with a Land Agency attended to. WOOLSEY R. HOPKINS,
Civil Engineer and Surveyor.
Reference to WM. H. ASPINWALL, JAMES T. SOUTTER, President Bank of the Republic; E. J. WOOLSEY.

UNITED STATES PASSPORTS—Issued through J. B. NONES, Notary Public, U. S. Commissioner and Commissioner of all the States, No. 134 Warren-st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Also, Bounty Land, Pensions, Extra Pay, &c., procured by J. B. N.

LAND WARRANTS WANTED.
TAYLOR BROTHERS, Bankers,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.
Orders promptly supplied. Warrants always on hand.

EXTRA AND CHOICE MEATS—Consisting of Beef, Mutton, Lamb and Veal, in cuts to suit purchasers, by THOMAS F. DEVOE, Nos. 7 and 8 Jefferson Market, from animals selected.

IRON, HARDWARE, &c.

SABLE IRON WORKS—CUT NAILS AND SPIKES, HORSE-SHOE IRON AND NAIL RODS.—The undersigned, Agent for the manufacturers, offers for sale, on favorable terms, a full assortment of the above brand of Nails. Also, superior Horse-Shoe Iron and Nail Rods from the same works. Parcels for the West, of not less than five tons to one address, will be delivered free during the season of navigation at Rouse's Point, Troy, or Albany. MERRITT TRIMBLE, No. 88 Broad-st.

EAGLE CUT NAILS.—The subscribers, Agents of the Eagle Nail Company, are prepared to fill orders for their Nails, to be delivered at New-York, Albany, Troy or Rouse's Point. From Rouse's Point they can be forwarded West via Ogdensburg Railroad at much less freight than by canal.
BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE, No. 32 Cliff-st.

OLD COLONY NAILS AND SHOVELS.—As Agents for the Old Colony Iron Company, the subscribers are prepared to fill orders for their Nails at the lowest market rates.
Our assortment of Shovels, Spades and Scoops now comprises over 100 different kinds, a full stock of which we have on hand at our Warehouse, No. 32 Cliff-st.
BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE.

HEATING BY STEAM AND HOT WATER.—A. B. HITCHINGS continues to superintend the erection of the most approved Hot Water and Steam Apparatus, warming hotels and other large buildings. Also, green-houses, graperies, forcing pits, &c. Can refer with confidence to those having his heating apparatus in use during the last fourteen years. No. 63 East 13d-st., near Lexington-av.

JAPANNED, PLAIN AND PRESSED—Tin ware, Britannia ware, housekeeping hardware and zinc water-coolers, with earthen jars, manufactured in large variety and for sale by HATHAWAY & CARMER, No. 13 Platt-st. Also agents for Peck Smith Manufacturing Company. Tinmen's tools and machines at lowest prices and warranted first quality.

HAMMERED SALISBURY IRON—From cold-blast charcoal pig, wholly worked in charcoal and of extra strength and quality. In store, square iron, ⅞ to 4 in. Car axles, shapes, &c., made to order.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.,
Agent Napanock Iron Co.

HUDSON PIG IRON—Is one of the best irons in the country for foundry or forge purposes. The No. 1 Extra will take more scrap, and for all purposes is superior to any Scotch Pig. For sale by the Agent of the Hudson Iron Company. JOHN W. QUINCY,
No. 98 William-st.

TO MACHINISTS, BLACKSMITHS, &c.—I have opened the store, No. 175 Centre-st., with a general assortment of iron and steel, and will cut from the bar any length required. Bar, rod, hoop and sheet iron; cast, German and shear steel. JAMES SCOTT.

57 POUND RAILS—300 tons, Erie pattern, ready for immediate delivery. For sale by
THEODORE DEHON,
No. 10 Wall-st. near Broadway.

HORSE SHOE AND WROUGHT NAILS—Manufactured by American Horse Nail Company, Providence, for sale by their agents,
BUSSING, CROCKER & DODGE, No. 32 Cliff-st.

ADIRONDAC IRON CO. PIG IRON.—Cold blast, charcoal white iron, for forge purposes, for sale by Agent of Adirondac Iron Company.
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SPELTER, ANTIMONY, BANCA TIN, CUT NAILS, AMES' SHOVELS AND SPADES—For sale by JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

SALISBURY COLD BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON—For car-wheels and work requiring very superior iron. JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

THOMAS IRON CO. PIG IRON—Very soft, free, yet strong, warranted first rate for sale by
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

A BUSINESS FOR SALE.—The stock and fixtures of a store doing a safe and lucrative business, located in an adjoining city. The store will be leased for a term of years, and possession given immediately. Terms moderate; and a part of the purchase money may be paid by installments upon good security. The business has been established 9 years, and for a young man with moderate means, presents an opportunity rarely to be met with. Address I. J. VAN BOSKERCK, at G. A. Smith & LeRoy's, No. 35 William-st., or apply between 10 and 10½ A. M., or between 12½ and 2½ P. M.

CHICAGO JOBBING HOUSE FOR SALE—The entire stock and good-will of one of the oldest Chicago Jobbing and Importing Houses with lease of store, in the best location, is offered for sale on accommodating terms for cash and approved paper, as the owner intends to retire from business. This is a rare chance for men with capital to secure an independence. For particulars, apply to H. BOKER & CO., No. 50 Cliff-st.

STORE FOR SALE.—The good-will, stock and fixtures of the well-known Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, No. 165 Chestnut-st., opposite the State House. This business has been established for upwards of thirty years. Also, for rent, the store in which the above business has been carried on. A lease of five years will be given of the said store. Apply to BULLITT & FAIRTHORNE,
No. 20 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

DRUG STORE FOR SALE—Splendidly located in 8th-av., and doing a superior business. Price $800. Also to lease (with or without stock of shoes,) a little shoe store in 12th-st., one door from Broadway. Rent $150. Splendid place for millinery or fancy goods—grand for that business chance. Also superior fancy goods stores in 6th-av., doing excellent business. Price from $600 to $1,000. Apply No. 85 Chambers-st., Room No. 3.

MONEY.—A gentleman of business habits is anxious to get an engagement in a respectable New-York house; as also to invest $4,000 or $5,000 in same on undoubted security; none but principals will be treated with. Address, with real name and residence, stating full particulars, A. B., No. 26 George-st., New-Haven, Conn.

$1,000.—MAN WANTED—With this amount, to take the entire control of a money-making hotel at one of the best watering places in this State. He can realize $2,000 to $3,000 the coming Summer. Call on Mr. GARDNER, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

$2,000 IN CASH—Will purchase one-half interest in a lumber manufacturing business in this City, that will pay $5,000 yearly. The business is done strictly for cash, consequently without risk. Particulars will be given by C. B. HOWES & CO., 34 Nassau-st.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ÆOLIANS, MELODEONS, PIANOS AND MUSIC.—Hallett, Davis & Co.'s Premium Grand and Square Pianos and Æolians, with entire iron frame, curve scale, patent suspension bridge, which are not surpassed in fullness and sweetness of tone, for sale, wholesale and retail, at manufacturers' prices. Price $250 to $1,000.

"Model Melodeons" and "Harmoniums," with new improvements, by Mason & Hamlin, Boston, superior to any now before the public, highly recommended by the best musicians. Dealers supplied at factory prices.

Second-hand Pianos at $30, $45, $55, $75 and $100. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. New Music published daily. Music sent by mail free of postage.
S. T. GORDON, No. 297 Broadway.

FIRST PREMIUM PIANO-FORTES—Manufactured by STEINWAY & SONS, No. 84 Walker-st., near Broadway. These Pianos received the First premium in competition with Pianos made by the most celebrated manufacturers of Boston, New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore. Every Piano is warranted.

A NEW TRIUMPH.

We have just been awarded the First Premium (a Gold Medal) at the Crystal Palace, for the best Piano.

GREAT IMPROVEMENT IN PIANO-FORTES.—Messrs. LIGHTE, NEWTON & BRADBURYS, No. 421 Broome-st., respectfully invite attention to their Piano-fortes, constructed with the patent arch wrestplank, which is undoubtedly the most substantial improvement ever introduced into this instrument.

PIANOS TO LET.—New and second-hand, with and without æolians, to let, from $2 to $10 per month; very fine second-hand pianos at $60, $75, $90, $100, $110, $120, and $150, Gilbert's, Hallet, Davis & Co.'s and Brown & Morris' pianos, very low. Melodeons to let.
T. S. BERRY, No. 441 Broadway.

PIANOS AND MELODEONS.—A. W. Ladd & Co's Paris premium pianos, Carhart & Needham's melodeons; 7-octave pianos, with full iron frame, for $250, 6¾-octave for $225; grand and boudoir pianos. Pianos to rent and for sale, on monthly installments, at JUDSON & MUNGER'S, No. 519 Broadway, St. Nicholas Hotel.

J. & C. FISCHER'S IMPROVED CIRCULAR SCALE PIANO-FORTES—Of superior tone, made in the most substantial manner and warranted. Warerooms No. 325 Broadway, New-York, opposite the Broadway Theatre. Manufactory Nos. 241, 243, 245, 247, 249 and 251 26th-st., near 9th-av.

T. GILBERT & CO.'S PIANO-FORTE WAREROOMS—Are on the corner of Canal-st. and Broadway, (up stairs.) A splendid assortment on hand to let or for sale by paying monthly installments; excellent melodeons. No. 419 Broadway, corner of Canal-st.
H. S. MATHEWS.

HAZLETON BROS.—PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, 200 Centre-st., where may be found a fine assortment of their celebrated Pianos, in plain and ornamental cases, warranted unsurpassed in strength and purity of tone. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange.

RAVEN, BACON & CO.—Successors to Bacon & Raven, PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS, wareroom No. 135 Grand-st., near Broadway, where a full assortment of instruments, exclusively of our own manufacture, may be found. Warranted in every respect.

PIANOS FOR SALE.—Four new 7-octave Piano-fortes, two with carved legs, fine tone and finish, made of good material, and warranted in every particular, will be sold low. DAVID SMITH, No. 15 6th-av.

REMOVAL.

AMES, HERRICK, BARNES & RHOADS have REMOVED from their late stand, No. 22, to the NEW MARBLE STORE, No. 75 JOHN-ST., (nearly opposite.) Their stock of STATIONERY, Foreign and Domestic, will embrace a larger variety than usual.
They are also Agents for the series of papers known as the
KENT MILLS:
which can be supplied to dealers at low rates.

REMOVAL.—JARDINE & SON, Organ Builders, will after May 1 remove their organ manufactory into the large building over the New-York Dispensary, corner of White and Centre sts.

THE BANK FOR SAVINGS—Has removed from No. 107 Chambers-st. to their new building, No. 67 Bleecker-st., between Broadway and the Bowery.

DR. ELLIOTT'S OPHTHALMIC INSTITUTE—No. 7 Astor-place, Clinton Hall.—The poor will receive gratuitous treatment for all Diseases of the Eye, on Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, from 12 to 2. Dr. ELLIOTT will see his private patients on Mondays, Wednesdays and Fridays, as usual. Office hours from 10 to 3.

FINANCIAL.

STOCKS, BONDS, EXCHANGE AND [illegible].
OFFICE OF
STEVENS & [illegible],
No. [illegible] WILLIAM-ST.
STOCKS AND BONDS bought and sold [illegible] Board.
COLLECTIONS made on all parts of the United States promptly, and at the lowest possible rates.
LOANS [illegible]
LAND WARRANTS bought and sold.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE CREDITS FOR TRAVELERS,
Available in any part of the world.

ON SALE.
CITY OF CLEVELAND 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF DETROIT 7 per cent. Bonds, (Water Loan.)
CITY OF CINCINNATI 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF CHICAGO 6 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF MILWAUKEE 7 per cent. Bonds.
CITY OF SACRAMENTO 10 per cent. Bonds.
DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., [illegible]

WASHBURN & VANDERBOOT [illegible],
No. 11 William-st.
STOCK AND EXCHANGE BROKERS.

JOHN MUNROE & CO., AMERICAN BANKERS, No. 5 Rue De La Paix, Paris—GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT for Mercantile purposes. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on the following cities:

Alexandria,	Coblence,	London,	[illegible]
Algiers,	Cologne,	Lucerne,	[illegible]
Amsterdam,	Constantinople,	Lyons,	[illegible]
Antwerp,	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Athens,	Dresden,	Lyons,	[illegible]
Aix-la-Chapelle,	Florence,	Madrid,	[illegible]
	Frankfort,	Malaga,	[illegible]
Baden Baden,	a.-M.	Malta,	[illegible]
Bale,	Geneva,	Manheim,	[illegible]
Berlin,	Genoa,	Marseilles,	[illegible]
Berne,	Gibraltar,	Mayence,	[illegible]
Beyrout,	Hamburg,	Messina,	[illegible]
Bologna,	Havre,	Milan,	[illegible]
Bordeaux,	Heidelberg,	Monaco,	[illegible]
Bremen,	Jerusalem,	Moscow,	[illegible]
Breslau,	The Hague,	Munich,	[illegible]
Brussels,	Lausanne,	Naples,	[illegible]
Cadiz,	Leipsic,	Nice,	[illegible]
Carlsruhe,	Lisbon,	Pau,	[illegible]
Cairo,	Liege,	Palermo,	[illegible]

Office in New-York—No. 5 Wall-st. [illegible] short or 60 days' sight; also, Sterling Bills at 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

CITY, COUNTY AND RAILROAD BONDS.—The subscribers offer for sale the following Bonds:
CITY OF MUSCATINE, Iowa, 10 per cent. Bonds. Payable Jan. 1, 1866; Principal and Interest payable in the City of New-York.
COUNTY OF JOHNSON, Iowa, 7 per cent. Bonds. Payable Sept. 1, 18[illegible]; Principal and Interest payable in the City of New-York.
The above Bonds were issued for subscription to the stock of the Mississippi and Missouri Railroad. The Bonds being convertible into the stock, which is placed in the hands of a Trustee as an additional security for the Bonds, besides the principal and interest is guaranteed by the Railroad Company.
CITY OF FORT MADISON, Iowa, 8 per cent. [illegible] Bonds. Principal and interest payable [illegible]. Maturing Dec. 1, 1876.
CITY AND COUNTY OF ST. LOUIS [illegible] cent. Bonds, 20 and 35 years to run. [illegible]
COUNTY OF DAVIDSON, Tennessee, [illegible] Bonds. Payable April 1, 1878, in the City of [illegible]. Nashville is the county seat.
CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE and ASHTABULA [illegible] per cent. Bonds. Special mortgage [illegible] in the city of Philadelphia.
The above Bonds are well worthy the attention of parties seeking safe investments [illegible]. Full particulars can be obtained [illegible].
E. W. CLARK, DODGE & CO., [illegible].

METROPOLITAN BANK.—[illegible] At an election held at the Banking House [illegible], the following gentlemen were chosen Directors of this Bank for the ensuing year:

JAMES MCCALL,	JOHN [illegible]
HENRY SUYDAM, Jr.,	JONATHAN [illegible]
WILSON G. HUNT,	A. [illegible] WAITE,
BENJAMIN L. SHERMAN,	THOMAS SMULL,
HENRY C. BOWEN,	JOHN E. WILLIAMS,
HORACE B. CLAFLIN,	PELEG HALL,
DANIEL S. MILLER,	SOLON [illegible],
EDWARD C. FAILE,	JOHN H. [illegible],
HENRY L. PIERSON,	

At the same time Messrs. JAMES F[illegible], ROBERT McCOSKRY and JOSEPH SATTERLEE [illegible] of Inspectors of the next Election.
At a meeting of the Board on the [illegible] unanimously reelected JAMES MCCALL [illegible], JOHN E. WILLIAMS, Vice-President [illegible].
New-York, April 8, 1856. [illegible]

TO CAPITALISTS.—The [illegible] (Coal and Railroad) Company, [illegible] completing their Road to [illegible] on the Company's property, offer for sale [illegible] terms, 20,000 shares of their Preferred Stock [illegible] $10 per share.
[illegible]
WM. F. [illegible]
WALTER [illegible]
SAMUEL [illegible]
Committee [illegible]
New-York, April 3, 1856.

OFFICE OF THE MICHIGAN AND NORTHERN INDIANA RAILROAD COMPANY, New-York, March [illegible].

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN [illegible] first Annual Election for thirteen Directors of the Company and for three Inspectors of the next Election, will be held at the office of the Company [illegible] in the State of Michigan, on the fourth Wednesday of April next.
The poll will be opened at 12 o'clock M. and will continue open until 1 o'clock P. M., and during that time the Inspectors may find necessary to [illegible] Electors but not beyond sunset on that day.
The transfer books will close on the [illegible] open the day after the election.
JOHN M. HOPKINS, [illegible].

GEORGE P. BISSELL & CO., BANKERS, HARTFORD, CONN.—Discount and purchase commercial paper and loans; buy and sell stocks and bonds on commission, and transact a general banking business. New-York, Boston and Philadelphia exchange, and other commercial paper, if known to be [illegible] class, always in request, and promptly [illegible] current rates.
D. F. ROBINSON,
CALVIN DAY,
GEO. P. BISSELL.
Refer to Hartford Bank, Hartford;
Bank of Commerce, Philadelphia;
MORRIS KETCHUM, Esq., New-York;
BLAKE, HOWE & CO., Boston.

OFFICE OF THE TEXAS WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY, No. 68 Beaver-st., NEW-YORK, April 14, 1856.

INQUIRIES HAVE BEEN MADE [illegible] votes upon Scrip Stock, and also as to dividends made and Interest. The rule is, that any share on which no default is made, will be entitled to vote, irrespective of the amount paid—and that [illegible] payable on any stock, unless [illegible] and a half per cent have been paid; but all dividends and interest are payable in proportion to the amount paid on each share. By order, S. JAUDON, Secretary.

JAMAICA AND ROCKAWAY TURNPIKE COMPANY.—An election for thirteen Directors of this Company, and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the hotel of WILLIAM [illegible] in the village of Jamaica, on SATURDAY, the 3d day of May next. The poll will be open from [illegible] o'clock P. M. ROBERT [illegible], Secretary.
JAMAICA, April 5, 1856.

NEW-YORK AND NEW-HAVEN RAILROAD CO., No. 3 Hanover-st., April [illegible], 1856.

NOTICE TO STOCKHOLDERS.—The next annual meeting of stockholders in this Company will be held at Brewster's Hall, in the city of New-Haven, on THURSDAY, the 8th day of May next, at 11 o'clock A. M. J. B. BULKLEY, [illegible].

$35,000.—MONEY—Always on hand, in either small or large sums, to loan to applicants, at the money office No. 208 Broadway. [illegible] First-class business paper negotiated. All business transacted with perfect security, and strictly confidential. Property of all descriptions bought and sold. Office hours from 9 to 12 A. M., and 2 to 5 P. M.

PROPOSALS.

OFFICE OF THE LONG DOCK COMPANY, JERSEY CITY, April 14, 1856.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.—Proposals will be received at this Office until [illegible] day of May, proximo, at 10 o'clock A. M., for grading [illegible] miles of Railroad; including a Double Track Tunnel about 4,600 feet long.
The Tunnel is located in Hudson City, about [illegible] from the Hudson River, and through the Ridge of Trap Rock known as "Bergen Hill."
The whole work to be completed on or before the 1st day of November, 1857.
Specifications, Plans, Profiles, Sections, &c., of the work may be seen at this Office, or at the Office of the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, Erie-place, [illegible], City of New-York.
HOMER RAMSDELL, President L. D. Co.

OILS AND PAINTS.

KEROSENE OIL—NOT EXPLOSIVE.
SECURED BY PATENT.
LUBRICATING OIL, equal to Sperm Oil.
BINNACLE OIL, for Ships' Use.
Not affected by the Cold.
THE NEW AND IMPROVED KEROSENE LAMPS.
AUSTEN,
AGENTS FOR THE KEROSENE OIL COMPANY,
No. 20 Beaver-st., New-York.

EXTRA QUALITY REFINED LAMP OIL—Burns brightly, without crusting, and is durable. Will never gum and very excellent for machinery. Barrels 30 to 40 galls. Only agent,
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

COBURN'S PURE TALLOW OIL—For machinery is very durable, never gums, stands colder weather than sperm; will burn finely. Only agent,
JOHN W. QUINCY, No. 98 William-st.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.

LINEN PLAYING CARDS.—Southern and Western dealers and club-houses will find a complete assortment of well-seasoned playing cards, of all qualities, at the depot of the Philadelphia Card Factory of SAMUEL HART & CO., No. 1 Barclay-st., opposite Astor House.

MANILLA AND COTTON CORDAGE—Manufactured by the Excelsior Patent Cordage Company, and for sale by J. ATKINS & CO., No. 35 South-st.

AUCTION SALES.

AUCTION NOTICE.

PEREMPTORY SALE OF [illegible] JEWELRY, DIAMONDS, &c., &c.

COFFIN & HAYDOCK [illegible] On TUESDAY, April 22, [illegible] BROADWAY. [illegible]

[illegible] VANDEWATER, Auctioneer. J[illegible] VANDEWATER WILL SELL [illegible] April 18, elegant household furniture [illegible]

[illegible] EXECUTOR'S SALE OF 39 PARCELS OF PROPERTY AT YORKVILLE, HARLEM, [illegible] POSITIVE SALE.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable and extensive property, by order of executors [illegible] SAMUEL OSBORN, deceased.

WILLIAM IRVING, Auctioneer. WILLIAM IRVING & CO.—Will sell at auction on FRIDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 38 [illegible]

[illegible] B[illegible] FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—TO-MORROW (Saturday) at 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No. 79 [illegible]

B[illegible] FRANKLIN & NICHOLS.—SALE OF [illegible]

[illegible] B. P. ALLEN, Attorney for Mortgagee. W. D. STOCKER, Assignee.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer. SALE OF AUTOGRAPH LETTERS.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction, at the Merchants' Exchange, on SATURDAY, the [illegible] day of April, at 12 o'clock noon, a number of valuable autograph letters, the property of a former [illegible] Father of his Country during the Revolutionary War, and presented to the owner by a member of Gen. Washington's family. [illegible] at the office of the auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

A. J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer. ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. WILL SELL at public auction, on Tuesday the 22d of April, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable lots on 54th, 55th, 56th and 59th sts. and 2d-av. [illegible] For maps, and further particulars, apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

JOHN F. RUSSELL, Auctioneer. STANDARD AND DWARF STANDARD ROSES, GREEN-HOUSE PLANTS, &c.—RUSSELL & [illegible] THIS DAY, (Friday) April 18, at 10 [illegible] from the well-known nursery of Mr. WM. WILSON, florist, No. 45 West 14th-st. [illegible]

JOSEPH HEGEMAN, Auctioneer. BY JOSEPH HEGEMAN.—SATURDAY, April 19, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at No. — Kent-st. [illegible] parlor, chamber and kitchen furniture. [illegible] SAME DAY.—At [illegible] o'clock, P. M., at No. 192 Atlantic-st., the balance of the stock of a house furnishing store.

W. S. MELLOR, Auctioneer. BY HOUGHTON & MELLOR—THIS DAY, Friday, at 10½ o'clock, assignee's sale of the [illegible]

PELL & COLE, Auctioneers. AUCTION SALE OF PARLOR AND CHAMBER FURNITURE.—By PELL & COLE, on SATURDAY, April 19, at 10 o'clock, at No. 345 Fulton-st., Brooklyn, [illegible]

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer. F[illegible]—On SATURDAY, April 19, at No. [illegible] Broadway, above Canal-st., at 10½ o'clock [illegible] removed for convenience of sale, to be sold without reserve.

[illegible] Auctioneer. KITCHEN RANGE, LIQUORS, SOAP, [illegible] THIS DAY at 10½ o'clock, at No. 57 Dey-st. [illegible]

[illegible] HOUSEHOLD EFFECTS.—Of a family at No. [illegible] on FRIDAY, [illegible] o'clock [illegible] THIS DAY.

A. C. TUTTLE, Auctioneer. A. C. TUTTLE WILL SELL—THIS DAY, April 18, at 11 A. M., at No. 119 Grand-st., corner of Broadway, [illegible] The whole to be sold without reserve. [illegible]

CINCINNATI.—HEWSON & HOLMES, Auctioneers and Stock Brokers, have regular sales of Stocks, Bonds and other Securities, every WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY, at 1 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, and if required, SPECIAL SALES on MONDAY, TUESDAY, THURSDAY and FRIDAY. [illegible] References: Ohio Life Insurance and Trust Company Bank.

AUCTION SALES.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

SALE BY ORDER OF THE SUPREME COURT OF 27 LOTS AND GORES ON 1ST-AV., 12TH, 121ST, 122D AND 123D STS. AT AUCTION.—ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell at public auction on THURSDAY, April 24, 1856, at 12 o'clock, in the Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of the undersigned Referee, in partition, the following Real Estate, viz.:

On 121st-street—13 Lots of ground, including a number of gore lots, situated on the south side of 121st-st., commencing 25 feet east of 1st-av.

Also—11 Lots and Gores on and next to northeast corner of 1st-av. and 121st-st., eight of the same fronting on the avenue and three on the street. These lots have nearly all full fronts on both the avenue and street.

Also—4 Gore Lots on and next the southwest corner of 1st-av. and 123d-st., all fronting on the avenue, and 7 gore Lots on the south side of 123d-st., commencing 100 feet 11 inches west of 1st-av.

Also—28 Lots and Gores situated on the lot bounded by 1st and 2d aves., and by 122d and 123d sts., two of said lots fronting on 1st-av., 11 fronting on 122d-st., and 7 fronting on 123d-st., the balance being Gore Lots on the rear of the same.

Also—1 Gore Lot on the north side of 123d-st., commencing 107 feet west of 1st-av., and opposite the last described Lots. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. For maps of the above property apply at the office of the Auctioneers, No. 7 Broad-st.

DAYTON HOBART, Referee.
R. MOTT, Attorney.

ANTHONY J. BLEECKER, Auctioneer.

EXECUTOR'S SALE.—Of 39 parcels of property at Yorkville, Harlem and Houston-st.

SALE POSITIVE, ANTHONY J. BLEECKER & CO. will sell, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of April, at 12 o'clock, at the Merchants' Exchange, the following valuable and extensive property, by order of executors, viz.: Ten lots on and next the northeast corner of 5th-av. and 90th-st., 4 fronting on the avenue and 7 on 90th-st.; No. 11 is a gore lot. 9 lots north side of 57th-st., commencing about 341 feet 1½ inches east of 4th-av. 11 lots on and near the southeast corner of 5th-av. and 109th-st., 4 fronting on the avenue and 7 on 109th-st. 4 lots on and next northwest corner of 4th-av. and 41st-st. 5 lots on south side of 65th-st., near 4th-av. House and lot No. 212 Houston-st., between Mercer and Greene sts.; the house is three story and attic, brick, with large tea-room and library attached. The whole of the above property is sold free and clear of all incumbrances. 70 per cent. of the purchase-money can remain on bond and mortgage, for 3 or 5 years. For maps and further particulars, apply at the office of the auctioneer, No. 7 Broad-st. Estate of Samuel Osborn, deceased.

GEORGE COOK, Auctioneer.

CONTINUATION SALE OF GENTEEL HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE—Being the entire stock of A. L. DORRMAN, Esq., No. 656 Broadway, near Bond-st., retiring from business. At 10½ o'clock THIS MORNING, will be sold, as above, without reserve, the entire balance of this fine stock, embracing some of the best and most elegant, viz.: Parlor suites in brocade, brocatel, plush and hair cloth; chamber suites, very superior bookcases, extension dining tables, centre, side and sofa tables, hall-stands, chairs, bureaus, bedsteads, washstands, rockers, pailliasses, mattresses, bolsters, pillows, &c. Catalogues now ready. Goods may remain on storage free until May

JOHN L. VANDEWATER, Auctioneer.

STANDARD ROSES.—JOHN L. VANDEWATER will sell on SATURDAY, April 19, at 1 o'clock at the salesrooms, No. 12 Maiden-lane, STANDARD ROSES of the finest and newest varieties, adapted to our climate, and all warranted true to name, selected with great care, by D. Boll, florist, corner of Broadway and 50th-st. Also, a large variety of tree peonies.

W. C. ALBURTUS, Auctioneer.

SHERIFF'S SALE OF FURNITURE IN BROOKLYN.—W. C. ALBURTUS will sell, on FRIDAY, April 18, at 10½ o'clock, at No. 19 Court-st., opposite City Hall, Brooklyn, a general assortment of rosewood, mahogany and walnut furniture, Brussels and ingrain carpets, beds and bedding.

R. TRIPLER, Deputy. E. LOTT, late Sheriff.

WM. S. MCELVAIN, Auctioneer.

FRUIT TREES AT AUCTION.—WM. S. MCELVAIN will sell at 12½ P. M., THIS DAY, at the seed store No. 7 John-st., a choice assortment of apple, pear, cherry, plum, &c. Trees in fine order. Sale positive, without reserve.

BANK NOTICES.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, April 16, 1856.—The BROOME COUNTY BANK has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the MECHANICS' AND FARMERS' BANK OF ALBANY, in the city of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851.

JAMES M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, April 16, 1856.—The MOHAWK BANK of Schenectady has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the ALBANY CITY BANK, in the City of Albany, as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

BANK DEPARTMENT.—STATE OF NEW-YORK.—ALBANY, April 14, 1856.—The BANK OF NEWBURG has this day filed, in this office, a notice of the appointment of the MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE BANK in the City of New-York as agent for the redemption of its circulating notes, agreeable to the act entitled "An act to amend the several acts relating to Incorporated Banks, Banking Associations and Individual Bankers," passed April 17, 1851. JAS. M. COOK, Superintendent.

THE PARK BANK.—CAPITAL $2,000,000. (With privilege to increase the same to $10,000,000.)—This Bank will be opened for business at their Banking House, head of Beekman-st., opposite the Park, on MONDAY, March 31, 1856, to which we invite the attention of all classes of business men.

REUBEN W. HOWES, President.
CHARLES A. MACY, Cashier.

DIVIDENDS.

TRIENNIAL DIVIDEND.

OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES LIFE INSURANCE CO., No. 40 Wall-st.—NEW-YORK, April 11, 1856.

AT A MEETING OF THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS held this day, the net profits of the Company for three years ending March 4, 1856, were distributed in accordance with the Charter, as follows, viz.:

1. A dividend of TWENTY PER CENT. on the premiums paid by POLICY-HOLDERS, with interest at six per cent. until the next triennial investigation.

2. The dividend of 1853, to POLICY-HOLDERS, is increased by an addition thereto of NINETEEN AND ONE-TENTH PER CENT., and will bear interest at six per cent. until the next triennial distribution.

3. A dividend of SIX PER CENT. to the STOCKHOLDERS, payable 1st proximo.

Policies in the late Howard Life Insurance Company, on which a year's premium had been paid to the United States Life Insurance Company, participate in the above dividend. JOSEPH. B. COLLINS, President.
JOHN EADIE, Secretary.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROAD CO., NEW-YORK, April 1, 1856, No. 18 William-st.

DIVIDEND.—A dividend of four (4) per cent. on the capital stock of this Company has this day been declared out of the profits of the last six months, payable at the office of the Company on and after the 25th inst. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 15th to the 25th. By order of the Board of Directors.

E. B. LITCHFIELD, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE NEW-YORK GAS-LIGHT COMPANY, April 14, 1856.

DIVIDEND.—The President and Directors have this day declared a dividend of five per cent. on the capital stock of this Company, for the six months ending 1st February last, payable to the stockholders on and after Thursday, 1st of May next. The transfer book will be closed for one week prior to that date. By order.

C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

OFFICE FLUSHING RAILROAD COMPANY, FLUSHING, L. I., April 15, 1856.

THE HALF-YEARLY INTEREST ON THE SECOND MORTGAGE BONDS of this Company, due May 1, will be paid on and after this date, upon presentation of the proper Coupons, at the Office of the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York.

WILLIAM SMART, President.

CHICAGO, March 18, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That coupons for interest on all Bonds of the CHICAGO AND AURORA (now Chicago, Burlington and Quincy) RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid hereafter at the Office of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in the City of New-York. AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer.

CHICAGO, March 18, 1856.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN—That coupons for interest on all Bonds of the CENTRAL MILITARY TRACT RAILROAD COMPANY will be paid hereafter at the Office of Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO., in New-York City.

AMOS T. HALL, Treasurer.

FULTON FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY. April 4, 1856.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a dividend of six per cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after the 15th inst.

WILLIAM MULLIGAN, Secretary.

ZINC PAINTS.

ZINC PAINT.—The undersigned, Agents for the sale of White Oxide of Zinc, manufactured by the PENNSYLVANIA AND LEHIGH ZINC COMPANY, are prepared to receive orders for the same, and would invite the attention of the trade to its evident superiority over others of American manufacture, and the most successful competition with the best of foreign dealers, can with confidence depend upon always obtaining any desired supply of this Paint, which will be found to recommend itself for purity, great body and uniform whiteness. Prices and terms arranged on the most liberal footing.

JAMES T. LEWIS & CO., No. 89 Water-st.

ZINC PAINTS.—The Passaic Mining and Manufacturing Company, incorporated by the State of New-Jersey, having erected extensive works in Jersey City, are now manufacturing, from the ores from their celebrated mines in Sussex County, White and colored Zinc Paints of superior qualities.

Their Paints in Oil, prepared by a new process, are warranted not to harden in the kegs, and are confidently offered as the best Paints of American manufacture.

For sale to the trade, dry or ground in oil, on liberal terms, by the Company's Agents,

MANNING & SQUIER, No. 54 Cortlandt-st.

NOTICE TO GAS CONSUMERS SUPPLIED BY THE NEW-YORK GAS LIGHT CO.—At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Company, held on the 14th inst., it was resolved, that the price of its Gas be reduced from $3 to $2 50 per thousand feet, to take effect from the inspection in November next; and that an interest be allowed hereafter, on the Advance Deposits received from consumers to the time of the discontinuance of the supply. All Bills rendered are required to be promptly paid. By Order.

C. L. EVERITT, Secretary.

MEDICAL.

PRIVATE CONSULTATIONS.

DR. WATSON confines his practice to a certain class of disease, in which he has treated more than [illegible] cases, without one instance of failure. [illegible] Dr. WATSON desires to state that, as many have been deceived by the promises of certain charlatans, and been injured by drugs, patients are respectfully invited to call, in the first place, as there is no charge for consultations.

W. WATSON, M. D.,

Many years Surgeon to the Lock Hospital; Author of "The Cause and Cure," numerous plates, $1. Office No. 25 Walker-st., fourth door west of Broadway.

ROMAN EYE BALSAM.

FOR WEAK AND INFLAMED EYES.

This Balsam is the very best remedy that can be used for inflamed eyelids. It almost instantly relieves all irritation, and usually effects a complete cure after a few applications. For sale by A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and by Druggists generally.

THE GREATEST MEDICAL DISCOVERY OF THE AGE.—Mr. KENNEDY, of Roxbury, has discovered in one of our common pasture weeds, a remedy that cures every kind of humor, from the worst Scrofula down to a common Pimple.

He has tried it in over 1,100 cases, and never failed, except in two cases, both thunder humor. He has now in his possession over 200 certificates of its virtue, all within 20 miles of Boston.

Two bottles are warranted to cure a nursing sore mouth.

One to three bottles will cure the worst kind of pimples on the face.

Two to three bottles will clear the system of boils.

Two bottles are warranted to cure the worst canker in the mouth or stomach.

Three to five bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of erysipelas.

One to two bottles are warranted to cure all humor in the eyes.

Two bottles are warranted to cure running of the ears and blotches among the hair.

Four to six bottles are warranted to cure corrupt and running ulcers.

One bottle will cure scaly eruption of the skin.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the worst case of ringworm.

Two to three bottles are warranted to cure the most desperate case of rheumatism.

Three to four bottles are warranted to cure the salt rheum.

Five to eight bottles will cure the worst case of scrofula.

A benefit is always experienced from the first bottle, and a perfect cure is warranted when the above quantity is taken.

Reader, I peddled over a thousand bottles of this in the vicinity of Boston. I know the effects of it in every case. So sure as water will extinguish fire, so sure will this cure humor. I never sold a bottle of it but that sold another; after a trial, it always speaks for itself. There are two things about this herb that appear to me surprising—first, that it grows in our pastures, in some places quite plentiful, and yet its value has never been known until I discovered it in 1846; second, that it should cure all kinds of humor.

In order to give some idea of the sudden rise and great popularity of the discovery, I will state that in April, 1853, I peddled it, and sold about six bottles per day. In April, 1854, I sold over a thousand bottles per day.

No change of diet ever necessary—eat the best you can get, and enough of it.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Adults, one table spoonful per day; children over 8 years, dessert spoonful; children from 5 to 8 years, tea-spoonful. As no direction can be applicable to all constitutions, take sufficient to operate on the bowels twice a day.

Mr. KENNEDY gives personal attendance in bad cases of Scrofula.

Manufactured by DONALD KENNEDY, No. 120 Warren-st., Roxbury, Mass. Price $1.

HARAL, OLVIS & CO., No. 150 Greenwich-st.; BOYD & PAUL, Chambers-st.; F. C. WELLS & CO., Franklin-st.; McKESSON, ROBBINS & CO., No. 115 Maiden-lane; HAVILAND, HARRAL & RISLEY, Warren-st.; WARD, CLOSE & CO., Maiden-lane; and retailed by all respectable Druggists.

Wholesale agents for New-York: CHAS. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway; C. V. CLICKENER, No. 81 Barclay-st.; A. B. & D. SANDS, No. 100 Fulton-st., and retailed by all respectable Druggists. Also by Mrs. HAYES, No. 175 Fulton-st., Brooklyn; BARNES & PARK, No. 304 Broadway.

REPRESENTATIVE IN AMERICA.

Dr. BARROW, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York, specially appointed by the proprietor and patentee of

TRIESEMAR.—THE GREAT EUROPEAN DISCOVERY.—Protected by Royal Letters Patent of England, and secured by the seals of the École de Pharmacie de Paris, and the Imperial College of Medicine, Vienna.

TRIESEMAR No. 1—Is the remedy of general and local debility, loss of virile power, premature decay, and all the distressing consequences arising from early abuse, &c., would not become impaired, even in the decline of life, if the Triesemar were universally adopted; all physical impediments vanish like magic before its influence, thus rendering its use invaluable to those entering the marriage state.

TRIESEMAR No. 2—Completely and entirely eradicates all traces of those disorders which copaiva and cubebs have so long been thought an antidote for, to the ruin of the health of a vast portion of the population.

TRIESEMAR No. 3—Is the great European remedy for that class of disorders which, unfortunately, the English physician treats with mercury, to the inevitable destruction of the patient's constitution, and which all the Sarsaparilla in the world cannot remove.

TRIESEMAR Nos. 1, 2 and 3—Are alike devoid of taste or smell, and all nauseating qualities. They may lay on the toilet table without their use being detected.

Sold in tin cases at $3 each, or four cases in one for $9, which saves $3; and in $27 cases, whereby there is a saving of $9; divided into separate doses, as administered by Valpeau, Lallemand, Roux, &c.

To be had, wholesale and retail, and forwarded immediately on receiving a remittance, to any part of the world, by H. A. BARROW, M. D., No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal, New-York. Attendance daily, from 11 A. M. till 2 P. M., and from 4 to 8 P. M. (Sundays excepted,) unless by previous appointment, No. 31 Greene-st., near Canal. Will remove, on the 1st of May next, to No 157 Prince-st.

DR. HUNTER'S NEW MEDICAL WORK, THE VADE MECUM, giving the London, Paris and Vienna treatment, 300 pages, full of colored plates. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses, latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their receipts and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. Price four shillings. To be had of Dr. HUNTER himself, No. 3 Division-st., New-York, long and favorably known to the public. He may be consulted gratis at his old-established office, where he has practiced in one branch of medicine for the last twenty-four years, and made more cures than any other man in the City, in many instances of persons considered incurable, some of which he has permission to refer to as heretofore. Charges moderate, and in all cases a cure guaranteed. Caution—My great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, that cures the disease without drying its poison in the blood, can only be had as here; it makes a speedy cure, without the least restriction in diet, drink, exposure or change in application to business. One bottle will cure the most inveterate case. Many are cured in a few hours; it entirely supersedes the dangerous and indiscriminate use of Mercury, which too often causes the inevitable destruction of the constitution.

$500 REWARD.—JEFFRIES' ANTIDOTE—A specific mixture for the cure of Gonorrhoea, Gleet, Strictures, and similar disorders. It makes a speedy cure, without the last restriction of diet, drink, exposure, or change in application to business. Our object is to notify where it can be had, and the proprietor challenges a single case of recent Gonorrhoea which the mixture will not cure, under a forfeiture of $500. Furthermore, the disease cannot be contracted if a dose of the mixture is taken when exposed. Repeated experiments and long experience have proved that it will radically cure any case which can be produced. This desirable result is obtained in from two to ten days, and as it neither creates nausea nor offends the palate, and renders unnecessary any deviation in diet or interruption to usual pursuits, sound sleep or healthy digestion, the nuisance is thus removed as speedily as is consistent with the production of a thorough and permanent cure. Its ingredients are entirely vegetable, and no injurious effect, either constitutionally or locally, can be caused by its use. Price $1 per bottle. Agent, C. H. RING, No. 192 Broadway, corner of John-st., and corner Broadway and 14th-st.

DR. HUNTER'S RED DROP CURES—When the treatment of other physicians and all other remedies fail. It is your only reliance for a thorough cure in certain diseases. No. 3 Division-st., the only place now so well known for the very many extraordinary cures it has performed, without diet, or hindrance from business, when all other remedies only drive the disease in the blood. $1 only. This secures the patient from secondary attacks, and is the only remedy on earth that does it. You will find this out by bitter experience, if you trust to any other medicine. It has cured thousands of cases that never would have been cured without it. Dr. HUNTER restores people to health daily, who have been almost ruined by mercury and caustics by the humbugs.

DR. LARMONT'S PARIS AND LONDON MEDICAL ADVISER AND MARRIAGE GUIDE—20th edition, 400 pages, 100 electrotyped pictures, cloth, $1 and 3 stamps. Among its contents is the anatomy of the sexual organs of the male and female, all their diseases and weaknesses; latest discoveries in reproduction; quacks, their recipes and specifics; nervous debility, local and general, from excess and indiscretion in youth. The author's Paris and London treatment, from 11 A. M. to 9 P. M., 42 Reade-st., corner of 290 Broadway, New-York. His book is also sold at 222 Broadway. We commend Dr. LARMONT to the afflicted.—*Courrier des Etats Unis, Staats Zeitung, National Democrat, Day Book, Courier.*

RICORD'S PRACTICE.—Dr. C. D. HAMMOND, formerly a pupil with RICORD, of Paris, and with the celebrated surgeons of this City, Drs. MOTT and CARNOCHAN, informs the public that he may be consulted for the cure of an important class of diseases, and for those of the lungs and throat, at his conveniently-located rooms, No. 516 Broadway, opposite the St. Nicholas Hotel. Office hours from 9 to 1, and from 5 to 8. Treatment also by letter, and remedies adapted to the case sent. *Consultations en Français.* C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., Physician, Consulting and Operative Surgeon.

NO CHARGE UNLESS CURED.—Dr. JOHNSON, No. 16 Duane-st., (Chatham Bank Building,) may be consulted with confidence on all diseases requiring secrecy. His long experience of 24 years in this specialty of the profession enables him to treat successfully those who may have suffered from the malpractice of medical impostors, many of which are to be found in all large cities, but particularly in the City of New-York. Dr. J., being a graduate of N. Y. University, guarantees a cure in all cases. Hours from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

LADIES' HOSPITAL.—Mrs. W. H. MAXWELL would inform the ladies that she has invented and patented a new and valuable apparatus as a back-strengthener, to assist ladies in their confinement. Having had long experience and success, she would apprise ladies on the point of confinement that she will be happy to afford a comfortable home at her residence, where they can have the best medical treatment and most motherly care and nursing. No. 34 Lispenard-st., New-York.

MEDICAL OFFICE.—DR. COOPER, No. 14 Duane-st., between Chatham and William sts., may be consulted with confidence. His medicines are applicable to every form of disease, even the weakest of them can take them without fear of discovery. His medicines for nervous debility, after removing the disease, leave the system in as good condition as before the dread malady took up its abode therein. Office hours from 8 o'clock A. M. to 9 o'clock P. M.

DR. CORBETT.—No. 19 Duane-st., may be consulted with confidence on diseases. Twenty-three years in this specialty in the profession enables him to guarantee speedy and permanent cures. His method for treatment is the same as that practiced by the great Ricord of Paris, and all cases undertaken treated with the greatest candor. N. B.—Dr. C. is a member of the New-York University. See his diploma in his office.

RAILROADS.

AMERICAN LAKE SHORE RAILROAD LINE, COMPOSED OF BUFFALO AND ERIE, CLEVELAND AND ERIE, AND CLEVELAND AND TOLEDO RAILROADS.

CONNECTING with Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroads, the quickest and best route to Chicago, St. Louis, &c. Passengers ticketed to Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, Rock Island, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Dayton, Springfield, Fort Wayne, Bellefontaine, Tiffin, Findlay, Sandusky, &c.

WINTER ARRANGEMENT.

TO TAKE EFFECT

MONDAY, Nov. 19, 1855.

1. EXPRESS MAIL—Leaves Buffalo at 7 A. M., Cleveland 2:30 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, St. Louis, &c.; connecting at Toledo with 9 P. M. train on M. S. Railroad, reaching Chicago at 8:10 A. M., connecting with trains for St. Louis and reaching there at 11 P. M.

2. LIGHTNING EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 10:45 A. M., Cleveland 6 P. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c., reaching Toledo at 11 P. M., Chicago 8:40 A. M., Cincinnati 5:30 A. M.

3. NIGHT EXPRESS—Leaves Buffalo at 11 P. M., Cleveland 8 A. M., for Toledo, Chicago, Cincinnati, &c. Passengers by this train reach Toledo at 12:30 P. M., Cincinnati 8:30 P. M., Chicago 10:30 P. M., in season to take the train for St. Louis, reaching there at 3 P. M. on the following day; also connecting at Chicago with Chicago and Rock Island Railroad, Galena and Aurora, Illinois and Wisconsin, and Illinois Central Railroads.

ALSO FROM CLEVELAND.

MAIL TRAIN:

At 9:15 A. M., *via* Norfolk, stopping at all way stations, and reaching Toledo at 3:17 P. M.

Through tickets can be procured at the principal Railroad Ticket Offices.

E. B. PHILLIPS, Superintendent.
Office of the Cleveland and Toledo R. R. Co.,
Cleveland, Ohio, Nov. 19, 1855.

GREAT CENTRAL ROUTE.

The Through Ticket and Freight Office of the GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY, AND *MICHIGAN CENTRAL RAILROAD,* and their Railroad and Steamboat connections to Chicago, Milwaukee, Galena, Burlington, St. Louis, Cairo, and all points West and Southwest, *via* Suspension Bridge, Buffalo or Oswego, is at No. 173 Broadway, New-York, corner of Cortlandt-st. DARIUS CLARK, Agent.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, Dec. 31, 1855, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st., as follows, viz.:

Buffalo Express at 7 A. M., for Buffalo direct, without change of baggage and cars. At Hornellsville this Train connects with a Way Train for Dunkirk and all Stations on the Western Division. Mail, at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate Stations. Passengers by this Train will remain over night at Owego, and proceed the next morning. Newburg Express, at 4 P. M., for Newburg direct, without change of cars. Rockland Passenger, at 4 P. M., via Suffern, for Piermont and intermediate stations. Way Passenger, at 4 P. M., for Otisville, and intermediate stations. Night Express, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo. Emigrant, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. No train will leave on Sunday. These Express Trains connect at Elmira with the Elmira and Niagara Falls Railroad, for Niagara Falls; at Buffalo and Dunkirk with the Lake Shore Railroad for Cleveland, Cincinnati, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

D. C. McCALLUM, General Superintendent.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—Trains leave Chambers-st. daily, for Albany and Troy. On and after MONDAY, Jan. 21, 1856, the trains will run as follows: Express Train 7 A. M., connecting with Northern and Western Trains.

Through Way Train, 12 M. Express Train 5 P. M.
For Poughkeepsie at 9 A. M., and 3:30 P. M.
For Peekskill, 5:30 P. M. For Sing Sing, at 4 P. M.
The Sing Sing and Peekskill Trains stop at all the Way Stations.

Passengers taken at Chambers, Canal, Christopher and 31st sts.

No Train on Sunday.

M. L. SYKES, Jr., Superintendent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY.—In connection with the Lehigh Valley Railroad opened to Mauch Chunk. SPRING ARRANGEMENT, commencing April 15, 1856. Leave New-York for Mauch Chunk from Pier No. 2 North River, at 7:30 A. M. For Easton at 7:30 A. M. and 3:15 P. M. For Somerville, at 7:30 and 10:45 A. M., 3:15 and 5:40 P. M. The above trains connect at Elizabeth with trains on the New-Jersey Railroad, leaving New-York from foot of Cortland-st., at 7:30 and 11 A. M., 3 and 5 P. M.

JOHN O. STERNS, Superintendent.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA and the South and West *via* Jersey City—Mail and Express Lines: Leave New-York at 8 and 11 A. M. and 4 and 6 P. M.; fare $3; 12 M., $2, stopping at all way stations. Through tickets sold for Cincinnati ($17 and $19 50) and the West, and for Baltimore, Washington, Norfolk, &c., and through baggage checked to Washington in 8 A. M. and 6 P. M.

J. W. WOODRUFF, Assistant Superintendent.

FLUSHING RAILROAD.—The steamboat ISLAND CITY leaves Fulton Ferry wharf, north side, at 6¾, 8 and 10 o'clock A. M.; 1, 4, 5½ and 7 o'clock P. M., daily, meeting and exchanging passengers with the cars at Hunter's Point, (opposite 34d-st.,) which leave Flushing at the same hours. Persons can go to Flushing by any of these trains, and return by the next or any succeeding train. Through in 30 minutes. Fair 20 cents.

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD LINE.—Travelers for CHICAGO, ST. LOUIS, KANSAS, and all points West and Southwest, can obtain through tickets, and all information concerning routes, fare, &c., either by the New-York and Erie Railroad, or New-York Central Railroad, by application at the Company's Office, No. 193 Broadway, corner Dey-st., to

JOHN F. PORTER, General Agent.

CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD FOR PHILADELPHIA—Will until further notice leave Pier No. 1 North River at 10 o'clock A. M. Fare $2 15. The 6 A. M. and 2 P. M. Lines are discontinued.

EMIGRANT LINES.

At 1 and 4 o'clock P. M., as usual.

IRA BLISS, Agent.

FOR THE SOUTH.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—United States Mail Line.—The new and splendid steamship AUGUSTA, THOS. LYON, Commander, Will leave New-York for Savannah on SATURDAY, April 19, from Pier No. 4 North River, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

Bills of lading signed by the clerk on board. For freight apply on board, or for passage to

SAMUEL L. MITCHILL, No. 13 Broadway.

For Florida, through tickets to Jacksonville, $31; Pilatka, $35.

Large and commodious steamers leave Savannah for Florida three times a week, connecting with the steamers from New-York on Tuesdays and Saturdays.

The steamer ALABAMA, GEO. R. SCHENCK, Commander, will succeed the above and leave on SATURDAY, April 26.

FOR NORFOLK AND RICHMOND.—The U. S. Mail steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, will leave for the above places on SATURDAY, April 19, at 4 o'clock P. M., from Pier No. 13, N. R. She will arrive at Norfolk on Sunday afternoon, and at Richmond Monday morning. Passengers for the South will proceed without delay by the great Mail Line to Charleston, Augusta, Savannah, &c. Travelers will find this the cheapest, pleasantest and most expeditious route. Passage fare (including state-room) to Norfolk, $8; to Petersburg and Richmond, $10; steerage half-price. Apply to LUDLAM & PLEASANTS, No. 33 Broadway.

NEW-ORLEANS AND HAVANA.—The U. S. Mail steamer CAHAWBA, Capt. J. D. BULLOCH, will commence receiving freight on THURSDAY, April 24, and sail for the above ports on MONDAY, April 28, at 3 P. M., precisely, from her Pier, No. 27 North River, foot of Robinson-st. Freight for St. Louis goes through by this line in 16 days.

LIVINGSTON, CROCHERON & CO., Agents,
No. 12 Park-place.

NOTICE—No bills of lading signed after steamer sails.

FOR HAVANA AND MOBILE.—On THURSDAY, May 1, from her pier, No. 44, North River, foot of Spring-st. The favorite United States mail steamer QUAKER CITY, R. W. SHUFELDT, Commander. Freight taken for New-Orleans, and forwarded from Mobile free of commissions. Companies' bills lading can be procured on board, or at the office of the Agents. No others signed. For Freight or Passage, apply to SMITH & PATRICK, Agents, No. 61 Wall-st.

FOR CALIFORNIA.

FIFTY POUNDS OF BAGGAGE FREE.—Ten cents per pound on excess.—Four hours from ocean to ocean, by Panama Railroad. Through for California *via* Panama Railroad. The United States Mail Steamship Company will dispatch for Aspinwall on MONDAY, April 21, at 2 o'clock P. M., precisely, from Pier foot of Warren-st. North River, the well-known and fast steamship GEORGE LAW, Capt. WM. L. HERNDON, U. S. N. Passengers and mails will be forwarded by Panama Railroad, and connect at Panama with the Pacific Mail Steamship Company's magnificent steamship GOLDEN AGE, J. F. WATKINS, Commander, which will be in readiness and leave immediately for San Francisco. The public are informed that the P. M. S. Co. always have one or more extra steamers lying at Panama ready for sea, to avoid any possible detention of passengers or mails. For passage, apply to I. W. RAYMOND, at the only office of the Companies, No. 177 West-st., corner Warren-st.

Freight to Aspinwall 70 cents per cubic foot, or 1½ cents per pound, prepaid. And no freight will be received after 12 o'clock on the day of sailing.

STEAMBOATS.

ALBANY AND TROY DIRECT—FROM Pier No. 15, foot of Liberty-st. Steamer RIP VAN WINKLE, MONDAY, WEDNESDAY and FRIDAY, at 6 P. M. Steamer FRANCIS SKIDDY, TUESDAY and THURSDAY at 6, and SUNDAY at 5 P. M. For Freight or Passage, apply at the office on the wharf.

A. A. DYKEMAN, Agent.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM KERR, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators of said deceased, at the office of John M. Kerr, No. 54 William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 31st day of October next.—Dated April 12, 1856. JOHN M. KERR,
DAVID LATOURETTE, Jr.,
Administrators of William Kerr, deceased.

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IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against HENRY A. BRADY, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the executor, at his residence, No. [illegible], in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of April next.—Dated Oct. 18, 1855.

o19-law6mF* WILLIAM MITCHELL, Executor.

SODA WATER APPARATUS.—The only Patent Cast Iron apparatus in the United States. Also every description of apparatus, copper or iron.

[illegible] WM. GEE, No. 3 Fulton-st.

FOR EUROPE.

THE NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMERS.—The ships comprising this line are the following:

ATLANTIC, Capt. West. PACIFIC, Capt. [illegible]
ADRIATIC, Capt. ——. BALTIC, Capt. Comstock.

These ships have been built by contract, expressly for Government service. Every care has been taken in their construction, as also their engines, to insure strength and speed, and their accommodations for passengers are unequaled for elegance and comfort. Price of passage from New-York to Liverpool, in first class cabin, $130; in second cabin, $75. Exclusive use of extra-sized staterooms, $325. From Liverpool to New-York, 30 and 20 guineas. An experienced surgeon attached to each ship. No berth secured until paid for.

PROPOSED DATES OF SAILING.

[Sailing-dates table (From New-York / From Liverpool) illegible]

For freight or passage apply to
EDW'D K. COLLINS, No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
BROWN, SHIPLEY & CO., Liverpool.
STEPHEN KENNARD & CO., No. 27 Austin Friars, London.
B. G. WAINWRIGHT & CO., Paris.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. Shippers please take notice, that the ships of this line cannot carry any goods contraband of war.

NOTICE.—The day of departure of this line from New-York, for 1856, will be Saturday, commencing Jan. 5, and every alternate Saturday—and from Liverpool, Wednesday, commencing Jan. 23, and every alternate Wednesday.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.—Chief Cabin Passage, $130; Second Cabin Passage, $75. FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL—Chief Cabin Passage, $110; Second Cabin Passage, $60. The ships from Boston call at Halifax.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Wickman.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Ryrie.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leech.

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head, green on starboard bow, red on port bow.

ASIA, Lott, leave New-York........Wednesday, April 16.
CAMBRIA, Brownless, leave Boston, Wednesday, April 23.
AFRICA, Shannon, leave New-York, Wednesday, April 30.
ARABIA, Stone, leave Boston.......Wednesday, May 7.
PERSIA, Judkins, leave New-York..Wednesday, May 14.
CANADA, Lang, leave Boston.......Wednesday, May 21.

Berths not secured until paid for. An experienced surgeon on board.

The owners of these ships will not be accountable for gold, silver, bullion, specie, jewelry, precious stones or metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value therein expressed.

For freight or passage apply to

E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling-green.

FOR BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON.—The United States Mail Steamship WASHINGTON, E. CAVENDY, Commander, will call for Bremen, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers for England and France, on SATURDAY, April 19, at 12 o'clock, M., from Pier No. 37, North River.

Price of passage from New-York to Southampton or Bremen:

In first cabin, main saloon..........................$130
In first cabin, lower saloon.........................110
In second cabin.....................................60

An experienced Surgeon is attached to each steamer. Specie delivered in Havre or London. No parcels received on the day of sailing. All letters must pass through the Post Office. For Passage or Freight, apply to

C. H. RAND, Agent, No. 11 South William-st.

The steamer HERMANN will succeed the WASHINGTON, and sail May 17.

NEW INLAND ROUTE.—TO PROVIDENCE, TAUNTON, NEW-BEDFORD, &c., *via* PROVIDENCE, HARTFORD AND FISHKILL RAILROAD. Express train leaves Hartford after arrival of Express train of New-York and New-Haven, and New-Haven, Hartford and Springfield Railroads, from New-York, at 8 o'clock A. M.

Morning train leaves Providence at 9:00, and reaches Hartford to connect with Express train for New-Haven and New-York.

Trains run also as follows:
Waterbury for Hartford, 7:00 A. M. and 1:30 P. M.
Hartford for Waterbury, 10:10 A. M. and 4:40 P. M.

For local trains and other connections, see *Pathfinder Railroad Guide.*

Trains arrive at and leave same stations at Hartford and Providence as those of Roads connecting as above.

J. W. BACON, Agent, Hartford.
I. A. BROOKS, Agent, Providence.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.—The United States Mail steamer ARAGO, D. LINES, Commander, will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton, to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, May 3, at 12 o'clock M., from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st. Price of Passage—First Cabin, $130; Second Cabin, $75. This ship has five water-tight compartments enclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding, the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured. Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing marked "below." No freight will be taken after Thursday, May 1. For freight or passage, apply to

M. LIVINGSTON, Agent, No. 58 Broadway.

N. B.—The FULTON will succeed the ARAGO and sail May 31.

STEAM BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND GLASGOW:

EDINBURGH, 2,500 tons, WM. CUMMINGS, Commander.
NEW-YORK, 2,150 tons, ROBERT CRAIG, Commander.
GLASGOW, 1,962 tons, JOHN DUNCAN, Commander.

The Glasgow and New-York Steamship Company intend sailing their new and powerful steamers from New-York for Glasgow direct, as under:

EDINBURGH...Saturday, 17th of May, at 12 o'clock M.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

First-class, $75; third-class, found with cooked provisions, $30.

An experienced Surgeon attached to each steamer.

For freight or passage, apply to J. McSYMON, No. 17 Broadway.

New-York City bills or Gold only received for passage.

FROM NEW-YORK TO HAVRE DIRECT.—British and North American Royal Mail Steampacket Company.

ETNA, Capt Miller. EMEU, Capt Small.
JURA, Captain Wickman. LEBANON, Capt. Cook.
CAMBRIA, (paddle wheel,) Capt. Brownless.

Their cabin accommodations and staterooms for first-class passengers are equal to those of any steamship afloat.

Passage money, first cabin, $100—Provisions and steward's fee included; wines and liquors extra, to be procured on board.

For freight, passage, or any other information, apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

SUPREME COURT.—Cayuga County and State of New-York.—RUFUS TILLOU against PARKER H. FRENCH.—To PARKER H. FRENCH, the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Cayuga, at the city of Auburn in said County, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscriber, at his office in the village of Port Byron, in the County of Cayuga and State of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the said complaint, within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and ten dollars, with interest from the 10th day of June, 1850, according to the laws of the State of Texas, besides the costs of this action.

FINLAY M. KING, Plaintiff's Attorney.

PORT BYRON, New-York, March 18, 1856.

The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Cayuga, at Auburn, on the 19th day of March, 1856.

FINLAY M. KING, Plaintiff's Attorney.

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NEW-YORK SUPREME COURT.—City and County of New-York—GEORGE W. COMSTOCK, survivor of GEORGE W. COMSTOCK and JOHN C. COMSTOCK, against A. ROY—Summons for a money demand on contract.—To A. ROY—You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 289 Broadway, New-York City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of one hundred and six dollars and eight cents, with interest from the 3d day of February, 1853, besides the costs of this action.—Dated, New-York, Feb. 27, 1856. THOS. D. SHERWOOD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

N. B.—The complaint above referred to was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on the 28th day of March, 1856. Yours, &c., THOS. D. SHERWOOD, Plaintiff's Attorney.

mh28-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of Rodman B. Dawson, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against CHARLES A. L. SCHMELER, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the executors, at the office of G. VOM BAUR & CO., No. 6 Broad-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April next.—Dated Oct. 13, 1855.

E. AUGUSTUS STERNEBERG, GOODWIN LOUREY, JOHN S. JENNESS, } Executors.

o18-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LOOB BAKER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at the office of HOPKINS & CO., No. 34 Merchants' Exchange, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of August next.—Dated, New-York, the 7th day of February, 1856.

f8-law6mF* WILLIAM C. BAKER, Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against JOHN WEST, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the Administratrix, at the office of BRIGHAM & CARHART, No. 54 Front-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the sixteenth day of July next.

ANN G. WEST, Administratrix.

Dated Jan. 9, 1856. ja11-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of RODMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against ELIHU HARRISON, late of the city of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his store, No. 120 Maiden-lane, in the City of New-York, on or before the 4th day of August next.—Dated Jan. 31, 1856. ROLLIN SANFORD, [illegible]

f1-law6mF*

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—[illegible] William Jewett and Jane his wife, [illegible] Stilwell [illegible] Stephen Stilwell [illegible] William B. Stilwell [illegible] Adelia Huff, Robert C. Huff [illegible] John Van Buren and Jemima Van Buren his wife [illegible] Thomas Stilwell, deceased [illegible] Judson Clark and Emma his wife, Sylvanus B. Stilwell [illegible] Charlotte his wife, Samuel Stilwell [illegible] John Stilwell, deceased [illegible] Daniel T. Wandell and Ann his wife [illegible] Catharine Wandell, deceased [illegible] Elizabeth his wife, Richard T. Wandell [illegible] Lewis R. Embree and Martha his wife [illegible] Cornelia his wife, Charles William Bell [illegible] Alonzo Vredenburgh and Sally Vredenburgh his wife, David Bartley and Catherine Bartley his wife [illegible] Catharine Wandell, deceased [illegible] William B. Wandell, deceased [illegible] George W. King and Fanny D. King his wife, Abraham Coles and Rebecca his wife, Jacob Hendrickson and Julia Ann Hendrickson his wife [illegible] Susan Kennedy his wife, Samuel Stilwell [illegible] Joseph W. Taylor and Rebecca G. Taylor his wife [illegible] James Stilwell and Mary his wife [illegible] Caroline Stilwell, defendants. [illegible] You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall in the City of New-York, on the [illegible] and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 27 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the said complaint.—Dated New-York, March 29, 1856.

WILLIAM T. HORN, Plaintiff's Attorney.

mh29-law6wF

LUZERNE COUNTY, ss.—THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA TO THE SHERIFF OF SAID COUNTY, GREETING: We command you that you attach Samuel Smith, late of your County, by all and singular his goods and chattels, lands and tenements, in whose hands or possession soever the same may be, so that he be and appear before our Court of Common Pleas, to be holden at Wilkesbarre in and for the said County, on the first Monday of April next, then to answer REUBEN O. DENNY of a plea in debt; damages not exceeding $25,000, and have you then and there this writ.

Witness, Hon. JOHN N. CONYNGHAM, President Judge of the said Court the 24th day of January, A. D. 1856.

WINTHROP W. KETCHAM, Prothonotary.

Indorsed—No. 114, April Term, 1856.—Reuben O. Denny vs. Samuel Smith.—Writ of Foreign Attachment. Bail required in $25,000. Filed Jan. 25, 1856. McCLINTOCK, P. Q.

To the Hon. the Judges within named I do hereby certify that I have attached all the estate, right, title and interest of defendant, SAMUEL SMITH, in all the following described real estate [illegible] One tract surveyed in the warrantee name of Walter Porter, containing 400¼ acres [illegible] surveyed in the warrantee name of Frederick [illegible] containing 400½ acres [illegible] Peter Gray, containing 134 acres [illegible] Peter Lee, containing 403¼ acres [illegible] Henry Ridgely, containing 403¼ acres [illegible] George Porter, containing [illegible] Henry Ellis, containing 413¾ acres [illegible] in the Townships of Foll and Carbondale, in said County [illegible] 436 acres and 146½ perches.

In pursuance of the provisions of the Act of Assembly, I order and direct that the within writ be advertised for six weeks in the New-York *Daily Times,* there being no person in possession of the land, and New-York being the supposed place of residence of the defendant; in addition to the advertisement in the County of Luzerne, as provided by law.

JOHN N. CONYNGHAM, President Judge.

Feb. 2, 1856.

Published by order of the Court of Common Pleas of Luzerne County. ABRAM DRUM, Sheriff.
Sheriff's Office, Wilkes-barre, Feb. 20, 1856.

SUPREME COURT.—County of Kings.—ERNEST CAYLUS, JOHN DE RUYTER and C. F. VAN BLANKENSTEYN, Executors of the last will and testament of JOHN DE RUYTER, deceased, against JANE PETERS, OTIS T. PETERS, EMILY PETERS and WILLIAM C. AMERMAN, Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at his office in the City-Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 138 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 28, 1856. T. J. GLOVER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

N. B.—The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, on the [illegible] day of March, 1856. T. J. GLOVER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ap4-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—County of Kings.—ERNEST CAYLUS, JOHN DE RUYTER and C. F. VAN BLANKENSTEYN, executors of the last will and testament of JOHN DE RUYTER, deceased, against JANE PETERS, OTIS T. PETERS, EMILY PETERS and WILLIAM C. AMERMAN.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at his office in the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 138 Nassau-street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 26, 1856. T. J. GLOVER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

N. B.—The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the City Hall, in the city of Brooklyn, on the [illegible] day of March, 1856. T. J. GLOVER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ap4-law6wF*

SUPREME COURT.—County of Kings.—ERNEST CAYLUS, JOHN DE RUYTER and C. F. VAN BLANKENSTEYN, Executors of the last will and testament of JOHN DE RUYTER, deceased, against JANE PETERS, OTIS T. PETERS, EMILY PETERS and WILLIAM C. AMERMAN.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendants above-named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, at his office in the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office No. 138 Nassau-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated March 26, 1856.

T. J. GLOVER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

N. B.—The complaint in the above action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings, in the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, on the [illegible] day of March, 1856. T. J. GLOVER, Plaintiff's Attorney.

ap4-law6wF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SAMUEL ENGLE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store No. 174 Canal-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of May next.—Dated New-York, November [illegible], 1855. HIRAM OSTRANDER, Executor.

n16-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER of the Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES TOBIAS, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office, No. 40 New-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 8th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 3, 1856.

ap4-law6mF* ALFRED TOBIAS, Executor.

NEW-YORK CITY.

[Proceedings of Boards.]

The Committee of the Board of Education [illegible] Wednesday evening, at the Hall of the Board of Education, Andrew H. Green, Esq., President, when the minutes of the last meeting were read and approved.

[illegible] Phillips, in an appropriate address, [illegible] the thanks of Joseph McKeon, LL.D., the [illegible] Superintendent of Schools, and also [illegible] Joseph Durdis, Esq., for some fifty years [illegible] labors in the Common School cause. Mr. [illegible] offered the following resolutions in accordance with the wishes of the Board of Education [illegible] that the Members of the Board of Education [illegible] with the deepest regret, the death of Joseph McKeon, LL.D., late Superintendent of Common Schools [illegible] Curtis, Esq., late Commissioner of Common Schools, and for many years Trustee of the late Public School Society, and resolve with their respective families [illegible] in large, at being deprived of the valuable services of these distinguished and useful friends of popular education. [illegible] copy of the foregoing resolution be [illegible] and transmitted to the families of the deceased.

Mr. Simmons offered a resolution, requesting from the Sixth Ward, Believe his discourse at the funeral of Mr. [illegible] and from Rev. Mr. Wood a copy of his discourse at the funeral of Mr. McKeon.

The application of the School Officers of the Ninth Ward for $1,500 for new furniture in Ward School No. 1, was referred to the Committee on Repairs.

The application of the School Officers of the Fifth Ward, for authority to make repairs in Ward School No. 12, was referred to the Committee on Repairs.

The application of the School Officers of the Sixth Ward, for $6,000, for building wings to Ward School No. 24, was referred to the Finance Committee.

The application from Wm. H. Macready, for payment for [illegible] was referred to the same Committee.

The application from Elias Combs, relative to [illegible] in Tenth Ward, was laid on the table.

The application from the Ninth Ward for $1,935 for [illegible] and repairs in Primary School No. 1, in Twenty-fourth-street, was referred to the Committee on Repairs.

The monthly report of the City Superintendent was received and ordered to be printed.

The resolution from Alanson Peters, relative to [illegible] College Rooms, and from J. H. Cohen & Co., relative to a new Atlas of the World, were referred to the Committee on Public Schools and School Books.

An application from A. Mervey, Superintendent of School Buildings, was referred to the Committee on Repairs and Offices.

Mr. Pierson offered a resolution relative to new [illegible] for a primary school in the Twentieth Ward, referred to Committee on Sites and School Houses.

The report of the Committee on Courses of Studies [illegible] Mr. Shaler, recommending Curtis & Nash's [illegible] Grammar, for the schools, was adopted.

The report of the Finance Committee, relative to an appropriation of $24,000 for Ward School No. 20, was adopted after a long debate, after which the report was adopted.

The report of the Committee on Repairs, to authorize the school officers of the Fourteenth Ward to advertise for proposals for altering and repairing Ward School No. 6, in Mott-street, was adopted.

The report of the Finance Committee, to appropriate $18,100 for alterations at Ward School No. 12, in the Ninth Ward, was adopted.

The report of the Auditing Committee, in favor of paying sundry bills, were adopted.

A report of the Committee on New Schools, in favor of purchasing a new site for a school, was referred to the Committee on Sites and School Houses.

A report of the Daily Normal School for females in the Fifth E. D., and to appoint George H. Curtis teacher of music in the Normal School, was adopted.

An application for rent of hired premises, for the quarter ending May 1, was adopted.

After several minor matters, the Board adjourned.

Naval.

A draft of men from the Brooklyn Navy-Yard, under command of Captain De Camp, United States Navy, sailed yesterday for Norfolk in the steamship [illegible]. They are probably destined for the sloop-of-war Portsmouth, which was recently put in commission.

Libel Suit.

On Wednesday, M. M. Ballou, Proprietor of Ballou's Pictorial, of Boston, was arrested at the suit of Frank Leslie, the Proprietor of Leslie's Illustrated newspaper, and appeared before Judge Womersley, of the Superior Court, and gave bail in $2,000 for answer to the charge of libel.

The action is based upon the alleged sending of an [illegible] note by the defendant to the firm of Ackerman & Dunnigan & Co., paper manufacturers, tending to injure the credit of plaintiff with the above firm. Damages laid at $20,000.

The Charge of Inquiry upon Lieut. G. L. Willard, U. S. A.

This Court met at 11 A. M. yesterday, Mr. Hoffman defined to offer as a part of the documentary evidence an English diary, wherein were recorded his [illegible] Lieut. Willard, as also his check-book with Mr. [illegible] of New-York. They were not in [illegible] the evidence, which offer The Court [illegible] Mr. Hoffman Dallas, taken on his Court-Martial, was read, confirming the evidence of Mrs. Halliday [illegible] closed the prosecution.

Lieut. Willard entered upon his defense by requesting permission of first Mr. Hallonquist's monthly return of provisions received and issued by him at Fort Columbus, for the month of April, 1854, by Lieut. Willard, which was granted. Lieut. Willard then stated, Lieut. S. Willard's fort and [illegible] for the four months ending Dec. 31, 1855, and for the year 1855, to the Attorney-General's office, which was granted. He gave the names of his witnesses, and [illegible] to attack the character of Mr. Hallonquist in his defense.

Adjourned to 11 o'clock this morning.

Mr. Wortabet's Lecture.

Last evening, despite of the rain, Mr. Wortabet's concluding lecture on Syria, delivered before the Young Men's Christian Association, at Rose Chapel, was delivered to a crowded audience. After stating that the [illegible] will for its authenticity, he proceeded to describe the Druses and other races forming the mixed population of that country, the former the descendants of the Crusaders. He believes that the Druses are a separate race, giving as reason for the opinion, the sketched [illegible] and marriage ceremonies of the Druses, as well as their other native habits, as unknown to any other race. Mr. Wortabet was sent by his master to obtain a knowledge of the Druses. He concluded an admirable review of the Druses, in which he found the striking fact in the country, that they are not found by their neighbors more hopeful condition, namely, that whenever and to the extent that the Druses are allowed to circulate freely, would correspond [illegible] the social, intellectual and moral elevation of the people. The argument was sustained from the late events in Turkey and Abyssinia, as contrasted with other events in Europe, and the Druses as the sole agent of liberty and [illegible].

Sabbath-School Meeting.

The regular monthly meeting of the Board of Managers of the New-York Sabbath-School Union, was held at the Mercer-street Church, Rev. William Adams, D.D., President, in the Vice-Chair. The regular monthly report of business, and reports concerning the Sabbath-Schools, James B. Holmes, Esq., the Corresponding Secretary of the Union, offered the following resolution, which is the death of our beloved friend and fellow-laborer, Joseph McKean, whose long and lively interest in the cause of Sabbath-Schools, and whose rare acquaintance with and tact in the management of the Sunday School cause in the City of New-York, has been one of the chief friends and this Board can ill spare his services.

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission under the inscrutable dispensation, knowing that the Judge of all the earth must do right, we do, nevertheless, deeply feel the loss we sustain in our departed brother, whose counsels have often essentially aided our deliberations, whose prayers have been in our midst, whose sympathies have often cheerfully aided our efforts, whose Christian character, conversation and conduct have been in the spirit of the Gospel, and whose death, in the prime of life, and in the full tide of his usefulness, we regard as a public calamity, and a special bereavement to the cause of Sabbath-Schools.

Sunday Accident.

To the Editor of the New-York Daily Times:

On Saturday night last, between 10 and 11 o'clock, one of our school men, while on his way to deliver [illegible] near the corner of Sullivan-street and Clinton-street, Brooklyn, was set upon, knocked down, and so badly injured and bruised that he was confined to his house and for days in a physician. The villains succeeded in robbing him of a small amount of money, but the loss of his pocket-book, being in another pocket, he preserved, together with a package of clothing. Some money (not worthless) coming in sight, the rascals fled.

Yours truly, A. MUNROE & CO.

Eighth Ward Republicans.

The Republicans of the Eighth Ward held a meeting at the Mercer House last evening. General [illegible] of Kansas, was present, and made a speech. Resolutions were also made by J. T. M. [illegible], Esq., and T. R. Hillhouse. The following [illegible] were chosen permanent officers of the meeting, viz:

[illegible] Shaw.

[illegible] Wm. Ellis.

[illegible] one from each District in the Ward: [illegible] H. Stoutenburg, H. [illegible], Jno. W. Rogers, S. S. [illegible].

[illegible] on the call of the Chair.

☞ The girls of Ward School No. 3 are behind [illegible] at the Church corner of Gouverneur and Madison streets.

THE PARISH WILL.

Contested Will.

SURROGATE'S COURT—April 16.

Before Surr. [illegible] and a jury.

In the matter of the Will of Henry Parish.—The parties interested in the probate of the will of the late Henry Parish, this day appeared before the Hon. the Surrogate, to have the will of Mr. Parish proved. The will was contested by Mesdames P. B. Quitine, Ogden Hoffman, Jr. and Daniel Lord, Executors; by Messrs. Dillon, Chas. O'Conor, Jordan and Edmonds.

On the part of all the parties, Mr. Edmonds announced that in consideration with the decision of the Hon. the Surrogate, a compromise had been prepared, and was now presented on the part of Allen M. Sherman, a party to the will, without prejudice, however, to the claim of his wife as a legatee.

Daniel Lord was then sworn in proof of the will. The examination was conducted by Mr. Ogden Hoffman. He said: I am an attorney and counselor; I was acquainted with Henry Parish in his lifetime, for a long time prior to his decease; had known him as a director of the Atlantic Mutual Insurance Company, and of the Phoenix Bank, or in connection with these companies; I should think I knew him for fifteen years prior to his death; I was residing at Fairfield and was sent for by Mr. Parish; I came to New-York on the 8th August, 1849, and called at Mr. Parish's house in Union-square; I was informed that Mr. Parish was sick, and that it was desirable to have a codicil drawn for him disposing of certain property; I made some inquiry as to the state of his health; I saw Mrs. Parish, and a Mr. Delafield, who I cannot designate by name; I then drew up the codicil; I suggested to call as a witness some acquaintance of Mr. Parish, and I, also, appointed my son to attend as a witness to the execution; Mr. Holbrook, my son and myself, met for that purpose; Mr. Holbrook I knew to have been an old acquaintance of Mr. Parish and his brother, who is in business, Mr. Daniel Parish; we were shown up.

The Court—Please to fix the date of this.

Witness—I think it was on the 29th August; I am not sure as to the time of day; I think it was in the afternoon; we found Mr. Parish sitting in a chair in his bedroom; I mentioned that I had come with the codicil, and to know if he wished to execute it; I had been told of the difficulty of communicating with him; I found him unable to articulate with any degree of distinctness, but he expressed his consent and his wishes by movements of the head; I asked him if I should read it to him; he expressed his consent by saying "Yes," and by nodding; I then read it slowly and distinctly; after that I asked if it was his wish to give his property in the way; he expressed that it was; and then I asked if he would sign it; he expressed that he would; a stand or table was procured, with writing materials; he was unable to raise his arms to the table; I asked if I should sign it for him; he assented, and I took his hand with the pen in it and with the assistance he made his usual signature, having written his name immediately before he made his mark between the two words Henry and Parish; I asked him if he wished Mr. Holbrook and my son to sign as witnesses; it was then subscribed by the two witnesses whose names are here; they were signed in my presence; I had not seen him since he was in good health and I asked *him if I should sign, to which he assented*; I then wrote my name to the subscription clause and also put under the name signed by me, by direction of Henry Parish—DANIEL LORD; that concluded what was done on the 29th of August; the paper was left with Mrs. Parish; afterwards I learned that Mr. Parish had improved in health, and I suggested to Mrs. Parish, and Mr. Delafield, to be communicated to her, that I should be glad if Mr. Parish reported the execution of this paper; accordingly I met at Mr. Parish's house with Mr. Holbrook, on the 14th of December, 1849; Mr. Parish was then in his library, dressed, and apparently cheerful, as far as his condition could allow; I asked if he would re-execute the paper, and he expressed that he would; a pen was put into his hand; he made the mark upon the paper immediately after the prior signature; the codicil had been again read to him; I read it, and asked him if he wished to execute it; he assented, and then drawing up a second subscription clause, I asked if he would declare it to be a codicil to his will, and if he wished us to witness it; he expressed that he would, and we signed it—Mr. Holbrook and myself; everything was done slowly, distinctly and audibly.

Mr. Ogden Hoffman—Is Mr. Holbrook alive or dead, Sir?

Witness—Mr. Holbrook is deceased; on each occasion he perfectly understood what was proposed to be done and what was done; on the first occasion I had but little communication with him further than to ascertain if it was his wish to give the property expressed in this codicil to Mrs. Parish; on the second occasion I think my communication with him was more extensive; I had no doubt of his capacity in regard to mind, memory and understanding to execute a lasting barg[illegible]; and I was under no restraint; on the first occasion I think he was unable to lift his arms; his articulation was not entirely within his command; he could not converse by speech at all; he expressed his assent or dissent by attempts to say "yes" or "no" more or less successful, as he was able to command the muscles of his mouth; his sight appeared to be impaired, but he was not blind.

Mr. Hoffman—Look at the codicil of Sept. 15. State the circumstances which led to the execution of it.

Witness—I was called to go to Mr. Parish's on my return from the Summer vacation, by Mrs. Parish; I was requested to call at his house and see him, as he wished to make some further disposition; I called on him; the form was submitted to him; I met him at his house in Union-square several times, and conversed with him upon it; Mr. Parish's condition had improved very much, he could articulate "Yes" and "No," but could not speak a country of words; he conveyed his wish to communicate by marks of impatience and in attempts to speak; we had several conversations as to the contents of the codicil; he had on that occasion a statement of the items of all his property, given in his former will and codicil, and all which he possessed, giving separate items with estimated valuation; he pointed out an item of $41,000 of Alabama State Stock, and another of $60,000 of New-York State or City Stock, in regard to which he seemed to want to think over; it was also spoken of to revoke the appointment of Daniel Parish as one of his executors; it was arranged that I should meet him at the house near Hell Gate, belonging to the Delafields; I was to come out and breakfast with him and talk it to him about the codicil; I did so up according to appointment.

There were before us the will, the statement of his property, and of the disposition made by his will, with a valuation of the property; his instructions were then finally taken as to all that he wished; he directed the revocation of the appointment of Daniel; I read it to him, and he required consideration of the items he held in securities; there were the subject of considerable difficulty to him; after some time, the question was put to him whether it was his will to give it in charity.

Mr. Hoffman—Who suggested that?

Witness—I do not know; several suggestions were made, and on coming to this he nodded assent; the difficulty then arose to be what charity he would leave it; he was suggested it all to the New-York Eye Infirmary, but he refused; he afterwards adopted the sums set down.

He pointed to the blank leaves at the back of the will and seemed to desire that the codicil should be put on them, and it was arranged that a new draft should be made embracing the gifts of the first codicil; when that codicil was made, I suggested several witnesses, Mr. Fearing and Mr. Ward, but they were out of town; Mr. Chas. A. Davis was got to attest the codicil and met us on the 15th September, and, after the proper formalities were performed according to law, the codicil was duly signed; I think that on this occasion he himself made his mark without assistance, and we signed in his presence and in that of each other; I had four or five interviews with him exclusively on this business.

[Codicil dated June 15, 1854, produced and shown to witness.]

Mr. Hoffman—State the circumstances that led to the execution of that codicil.

Witness—I was requested to draw another codicil for him, and to call at his house on the subject; the final residuary clause of his will, being the 15th item of the will, was read to him, and I was instructed to draw a codicil to revoke that; I made a draft and had it sent to Mr. Parish; it was approved by him; I suggested that Mr. John Ward should be called to attest it; on the 15th June I met him at the house; the codicil and duplicate were read, approved and signed, after all the legal formalities had been gone through with.

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. O'Conor. The additional facts adduced were these: My acquaintance with Mr. Parish was a speaking one; we usually spoke the one to the other, on meeting; I had conversations with him relative to the affairs of the Atlantic Insurance Company, I believe, and perhaps as to the Phoenix Bank, of which institution he was a director, and I a legal adviser; I never considered my conversations with him as being in the light of counsel; I was the counsel of William and Henry Delafield, brothers of Mrs. Parish; I had to do with a piece of land, in which Mrs. Parish was interested; I believe I had seen the will before I drafted the first codicil; there was some trouble about its having been taken from the Bank where it was kept, by some party not a member of Mr. Parish's family, and I got it for Mrs. Parish or Mr. Delafield; I believe I saw it about that time; on the occasion of my first visit to the house of Mr. Parish, I think I saw one of the medical men; on the first occasion I came especially to New-York on that business; I cannot say how I received the message at Fairfield; the codicil was drawn up in as popular and plain language as possible so as to be easily understood by him and so as to be quickly engrossed owing to the urgency of the occasion.

The Court was then adjourned.

[Advertisement.]

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Importers and Dealers in every description of CARPETINGS, OIL-CLOTHS, &c.

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Parties about furnishing would do well to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere.

[Advertisement.]

WHERE DO THEY GO TO?—What becomes of all the pins, is an old inquiry. What becomes of all the ancient and worn-out beavers that gentlemen have carried on their heads? is a new question, and one just as curious. Where do they all go to, when, *having descended* from Broadway to the Points, they are finally cast out into utter darkness? Where the beautiful and the finished come from, we all know. KNOX, at Broadway and Fulton-st., supplies such elegant and yet such reasonable articles.

[Advertisement.]

NEW SCHOOL OF MEDICINE AND PHARMACY—THE LAST UNFAILING OF ONE AGE OR HEALING—CONSUMPTION.—I desire to treat all Consumptives, but particularly those who have tried all other physicians without relief. Experience has shown me that I can cure Consumption as readily as any other disease, and that my Lung and Cough Syrup is a positive cure for Consumption, in all its varied forms. MRS. M. J. MARIN, Psychical Physician, &c., No. 62 West 30th-st., N. Y. Office hours 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., Wednesdays excepted.

[Advertisement.]

THE FINE ARTS.—The Dusseldorf Gallery, at No. 497 Broadway, contains more features of interest than any other collection of paintings on this Hemisphere. It is one of the most attractive features of our City, and every stranger, as well as citizen, who wishes to be agreeably entertained, should pay it a visit.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.—Unlike the [illegible] preparations that drive the virus of eruptions and sores into the vital organs, this marvelous Ointment discharges the poison before it heats the flesh. The Pills speedily cure Dyspepsia and all bilious disorders.

[Advertisement.]

GALLERY OF PRACTICAL PORTRAITS AND DAGUERREOTYPES—No. 251, Fulton and Water-streets. A corps of French Artists of the highest talent are employed for the coming season. No charge allowed to leave the Gallery unless perfectly satisfactory. Daguerreotypes and Portraits made from Daguerreotypes of deceased persons.

QUIMBY & FRANCISCO.

No. 349 Broadway, corner of Leonard-street.

[Advertisement.]

IMPORTANT TO THE LADIES.—Opening of the Commercial Dry Goods Emporium, No. 96 Bowery. On Saturday morning, April 19, this establishment will be opened with an extensive stock of dress goods, mantillas, shawls, straw bonnets, ribbons, embroideries and general dry goods, at half the cost of importing. For particulars, see advertisement of to-morrow. Observe, two doors from M. H. LILIENTHAL'S Ribbon Store.

[Advertisement.]

☞ Reference can be given to persons who have used BRANDRETH'S PILLS as their only medicine for terms varying from 30 to 70 years, and to persons cured of almost every known disease. The sick, whatever be the affection, will find this medicine relieve and cure, beyond belief. They must be used to be fully comprehended as to the extent of their salutary qualities. Sold at 25 cents per box, at No. 48 Canal-street.

[Advertisement.]

☞ "The Knowing or Practical Faculties" is the subject of the Phrenological Lecture this evening, at Continental Hall, corner Eighth-avenue and Thirty-fourth-street. It will be full of important facts, and will treat of memory, talents, intellectual culture and selection of pursuits. Professional examinations daily, at No. 308 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HILLS & STRINGER'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE.—Purchasers are cautioned against imitations of this valuable substitute for Java Coffee, and great remedy for Indigestion and Sick-headache, and are notified that none is genuine without the signature of "HILLS & STRINGER" upon each wrapper. General Depôt No. 379 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

MEDICAL INHALATION, WITH CONSTITUTIONAL REMEDIES.—Dr. S. S. FITCH may be consulted at his office, No. 714 Broadway, (now one of the established Institutions of the City,) for Diseases of the Lungs and Throat, Heart Diseases, Liver Complaints, Female Diseases, and Chronic Diseases generally. Office hours from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M., daily.

[Advertisement.]

FERRY-BOATS AND FORCE-PUMPS.—*Mr. Editor*: Three steamboats loaded with passengers have been saved from fire by the Force-Pumps sold by us. How important that the Ferry-boats have them. Factories and other buildings are frequently saved by them. They are the simplest, cheapest and best in use for ships, wells, railroads, mines, &c. A. W. GAY & CO., No. 118 Maiden-lane.

[Advertisement.]

HOW TO DETECT COUNTERFEIT BANK NOTES—With steel plates, engraved by RAWDON, WRIGHT, HATCH & EDSON. This work is based entirely upon general principles, and is guaranteed to make every intelligent reader capable of detecting the best forgeries, whether counterfeit or altered, in a very short time. Price $1 25.

GEO. PATTON, No. 416 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

NEW DECORATIONS AND PAPER HANGINGS FOR 1856.—FRATT & HARDENBERGH, No. 360 Broadway, are prepared to exhibit the largest and best assortment of plain and decorative paper hangings ever offered in this country. None but first-class workmen are employed to execute the orders entrusted to them.

[Advertisement.]

PURDY'S NATIONAL THEATRE.—A magnificent entertainment is to be given to-night at this favorite Theatre. The grand drama of "The Orange Girl of Venice," the extensive pantomime of "the Magic Pills," and the comedietta of the "Limerick Boy," are to be performed. Go early.

[Advertisement.]

WILSON'S ORIGINAL DANDELION COFFEE.—The genuine article is sold wholesale by BATEMAN & PARK, HEDDMAN, CLARK & Co. and SCHIEFFELIN & BROTHERS, and at retail by druggists generally.

[Advertisement.]

DISEASES OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.—Dr. BURKET HUNTER, devotes his attention exclusively to the treatment of diseases of the throat and lungs. Residence and office, No. 238 Broadway.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S PATENT CHAMPION FIRE-PROOF SAFES—Nos. 185, 187 and 189 Water-street, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

☞ HYATT'S Patent Lights, 162 West Broadway, New-York. See advertisement on fifth page.

LONG ISLAND.

Recovery of Stolen Goods.

On Wednesday afternoon, officers MATHEWS, SENDIKER, VAN WAGNER, BROWN and FOLK, of the Brooklyn Police, made a descent upon a "fence" at No. 270 Tenth-street, New-York, and obtained possession of some $10,000 worth of stolen property, a portion of which has been identified as part of the stock stolen from the store of Messrs. CURTIS & Co., dry goods dealers, Philadelphia, on the 7th of March last.

The property recovered consists of black satins, fancy silks, green gros de nap., blue do., fancy parasols, silk velvets, black silks, fancy ribbons, (some of these are marked "u g" shilling, "b" dollar mark, and "s u" shillings—erased,) fancy silk gloves, (60 dozen,) dress trimmings, ladies' collars, gentlemen's shirts, (new,) silk handkerchiefs, carpenters' rules, gold watches, gold chains, guard chains, rings, bracelets, brooches, a variety of silver ware and many other articles—all of which can be seen at the office of the Chief of Police.

The building where the goods were found has the appearance of a private residence, but its real character has undoubtedly long been known to some of the New-York Police. The occupants of this house, JOSEPH and MOSES ARZON, were arrested and brought to Brooklyn, where they were retained Wednesday night. Yesterday they were placed in custody of New-York officers, as none of the goods recovered had been identified as having been stolen in Brooklyn, and as the arrest was made in New-York it was necessary to take the accused there to be committed.

☞ A concert of sacred music was given on the evening of the 15th, at the Bedford Church, corner of Clove Road and Pacific-street, Brooklyn, for the benefit of the fund of that Church. The audience was large, the musical selections good, and the execution satisfactory. Among the performers were the Misses HALL and ROSE.

☞ Brooklyn City Court Calendar for this day—Nos. 31, 34, 35, 62, 54, 60, 64, 15.

NEW-JERSEY.

City Property.

The following is a statement made by the Mayor of Hoboken to the Council of the City, of the value of the property of the city:

Hudson-square, 87 full lots, at $4,000	$274,800
Market-square, 8 full lots, at $2,500	20,000
Church-square, 34 full lots, at $800	26,400
Burial Ground, 16 full lots, at $2,500	40,000
City Hall building	1,800
Engine house No. 1 and lot, $4,800, less unpaid $2,500	2,300
Hire apparatus	3,600
Street lamps and posts	1,374
Iron safes	160
City Hall bell	147
350 loads manure taken from the streets	125
Total	$174,656

Rev. Mr. O'Reilley—not the Bishop.

From the Hartford Times, 17th.

The Rev. Mr. BURTY, a pastor of St. Patrick's Church, of this city, received a letter to-day, per the Cambria, from the brother of Bishop O'REILLEY, in Ireland, dated March 7th, stating that Bishop O'REILLEY sailed on board of the Pacific, and, of course, his fate is involved in that of the steamer.

The Rev. Mr. O'REILLEY, reported as a passenger in the Cambria, is a nephew of the late Father BRADY. He was expected by this steamer. Of course, then, the report that it was the Rt. Rev. Bishop O'REILLEY, who had arrived, is not correct.

☞ We understand that His Excellency, General Don MANUEL ROSSIN PEDRIA yesterday presented his credentials to the President, and was received as Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of the Mexican Republic to this Government.

[*Washington Union*, 17.

MARRIED.

In this City, on Wednesday, April 16, at the Dutch Church, Washington-place, by Rev. Mr. Hutton, Mr. SAMUEL H. HISCOCK to Miss LIZZIE ARCHER, daughter of Isaac H. Archer, Esq., all of this City.

In this City, on Wednesday, April 9, by Rev. N. S. Smith, FRELIN W. TAFT, of Brooklyn, to MARY E., daughter of R. W. Remington, of New-York.

In this City, on Wednesday, April 16, by Rev. Wm. McGordon, D. D., Mr. WILLOUGHBY POWELL to Miss VIRGINIA R. WHEELER, daughter of Mr. Stephen C. Wheeler, all of this City.

In this City, on Thursday, April 17, by Rev. Dr. Knox, JAMES HOCHSTEN to MELICENT T. MAY, all of this City.

On Wednesday evening, Jan. 23, 1856, by Rev. De Witt, Mr. DANIEL GREENE, of this City, to Miss SARAH E. CLARK, eldest daughter of Lord Clark, of New-Jersey.

☞ Hackensack (Illinois) papers please copy.

DIED.

In this City, Mrs. MARY CAVE, aged 75 years.

The relatives and acquaintances of the family are invited to attend her funeral, from the residence of John Arthur, Esq., this day (Thursday), at 2 o'clock P. M.

In this City, on Thursday, April 17, MARY ELEANOR, daughter of Thomas and Mary L. Hicks, aged 1 year, 3 months and 5 days.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, at their residence, this day (Thursday), at 2 o'clock P. M. The remains will be taken to Newton, Essex County, for interment, on the arrival of the train of cars.

In this City, on Thursday, April 17, WILLIAM MORGAN, in the 79th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the Church of the Holy Communion, corner of Hudson and Houston-sts., on Friday morning, at 10 o'clock, A. M. precisely. The friends of the family are requested to attend, without further notice.

In this City, on Thursday, April 17, at his residence, No. 227 East Broadway, Mr. CHARLES GOTT.

Due notice will be given when the funeral will take place.

At Carmansville, on Thursday morning, April 17, MARGARETTA, youngest daughter of Rachel and Margaretta S. Anthony, aged 3 years and 3 months.

The funeral will take place this day, (Friday) 18th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., from the residence of Jacob Anthony, Esq., No. 63 Houston-st. The friends and relatives of the family are requested to attend, without further invitation. The remains will be taken to Greenwood.

In Brooklyn, on Thursday morning, April 17, JULIA A., eldest daughter of A. P. Stanton.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of her father, No. 44 Monroe-place, on Saturday, 19th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

At Philadelphia, on Tuesday evening, April 15, after a brief illness, Mrs. MARGARET FITCHAN, eldest daughter of Whitehead Field, Esq.

Her remains will be conveyed to Trinity Cemetery for interment, from the residence of Mrs. Hoyt, No. 34 Elm-st., this (Friday) morning, at 10 o'clock. The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, without further invitation.

☞ Wisconsin papers please copy.

In this City, on Wednesday, April 16, of paralysis, HENRIETTA, wife of James Dalley, in the 55th year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral, on Friday, the 18th inst., from her late residence, No. 430 Greenwich-street, at 2 o'clock P. M.

In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, April 16, of congestion of the brain, LOUISA BAKER, youngest daughter of Henry R. and the late Olive Adelaide Kimberly, aged 4 years, 7 months and 16 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral at the residence of her father, No. 341 Gold-st., near Fulton-st., at 3 o'clock P. M., on Friday, the 18th inst.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange, APRIL 17.

$8,000 Kentucky 6s	104	5 N. Y. Cent. R. R.	91¾
10,000 Missouri 6s	89 ⅞	200 do	91⅞
5,000 do	89	100 do	91⅞
5,000 do	89 ⅛	200 do	91⅞
1,000 do	84¼	100 do	91⅞
3,000 Illinois Int. Cert.	79	50 do	91⅞
4,000 California 7s, '70	93	100 do	91⅞
15,000 Tenn. 6s, '90	83 ⅝	100 Erie R. R.	56⅞
1,000 Ohio 6s, '90	106⅞	200 do	56⅞
3,000 Harlem Mtg. 6s	76	100 do	56⅞
1,000 Erie Conv. 8s	91 ⅞	100 do	56⅞
1,000 Hd. River Mtg. 8s	90	100 do	56⅞
1,000 Ill. Cen. R. R. 8s	97⅞	100 do	56⅞
5,000 do	97¼	15 do	56⅞
5,000 Ill. Pr. Bewithsely	98	100 do	56⅞
1,000 New-York Cen. 7s	102⅞	50 do	56⅞
15 Manhattan Bank	131	50 do	56⅞
6 City Bank	125	100 Harlem R. R.	20
11 Bank State N. Y.	106⅞	100 do	20⅛
5 Bank of Commerce	117¼	100 Gal. & Chi. R. R.	112⅞
5 Metropolitan Bank	110¼	100 Reading R. R.	b10
10 Am. Exch. Bank	120⅞	500 do	91⅞
10 N. Y. Trust Co.	107	300 do	91⅞
10 Manhattan Gas Co.	130	500 do	91⅞
50 Mic. Transit Co.	12⅞	500 do	91⅞
100 do	12⅞	200 do	b10
200 do	b13 12⅞	300 do	91⅞
20 Penn. Coal Co.	161⅞	100 do	b10
50 do	161	100 do	91⅞
200 Cumb. Coal Co.	20	7 Mich. Cen. R. R.	94⅞
100 do	20	100 do	94⅞
100 do	b7	200 M. S. & N. I. R.	b10
150 Chi. & Rock I. R. R.	94	55 do	97
100 do	b10 94	265 do	97⅞
13 do	94	50 do	97⅞
10 do	94⅞	50 do	b10
10 do	94⅞	100 do	97⅞
100 do	94⅞	100 do	b10
200 do	95¼	450 Panama Railroad	104
50 do	95⅞	200 do	b10 104⅞
50 do	95⅞	200 Hudson R. R.	94⅞
40 do	95⅞	11 do	94
50 do	94	50 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	75⅞
50 Ill. Central R.	97⅞	300 do	75

BETWEEN BOARDS.

After the adjournment of the Board, the following sales of bonds and stocks were made at auction by A. H. NICOLAY:

$1,000 Certificate Breckenridge Coal Co.	2 70		
6,000 Ohio County, Va. Sixes...Int. added	69⅞@⅞		
7,000 N. Y. and Harlem R. R. 3dm. Int. added	75⅞		
5,000 Great Western, Ill. R. R. 1st m. 10s. Int. ad	85⅞		
5,000 Great Western, Ill. R. R. 1st m. 7s. Int. ad	78⅞		
5,000 Galena and Chicago R. R. 1st m...Int. ad	90		
10,000 Can'guis and Corn. R. R. 1st m...Int. ad	65⅞		
1,000 Cleveland & Pittsburg R. R. Convs. Int. ad	73		
900 shares Jersey City Gas Light Co.	89⅞		
40 shares St. Nicholas Insurance Co.	97⅞		
7 shares Howard Fire Insurance Co.	144		
50 shares Metropolitan Fire Insurance Co.	98⅞		
10 shares Lenox Fire Insurance Co.	93		
40 shares Rutgers Insurance Co.	93		
100 shares Passaic Mfg. & Manuf. Co. per share	$1 50		
200 shares Kerosene Gas Light Co., per share	1 75		
15 shares American Guano Co., per share	2 75		
498 shares Hampshire Coal & Iron Co. per share	2 25		

SECOND BOARD.

$6000 Cen. R. R. Bds.	87⅞	400 Erie R. R.	56⅞
2000 do	90	50 Wis. L. G. R. R.	78⅞
2000 do	89	50 do	78⅞
2000 do	b60 89¾	50 Mich. Cen. R. R.	95⅞
200 Cumb. Coal Co.	25	50 Mich. So. R. R.	95⅞
50 Canton Co.	29	50 do	b10
100 Mic. Trans. Co.	12⅞	50 Harlem R. R.	19⅞
10 N. Y. Central R. R.	92½	18 Chi. & R. I. R. R.	94
100 Reading R. R.	90 91⅞	50 do	94
400 do	b10 92⅞	50 do	94⅞
200 do	b60 92⅞	100 do	94⅞
300 Erie R. R.	55 56⅞	50 do	94⅞
400 do	b60 57	50 do	94⅞
200 do	57⅞	24 Cleve. & Tol. R. R.	79
400 do	b10 56⅞	400 do	79⅞
100 do	b15 56⅞	50 do	79
400 do	56⅞	100 do	75⅞
100 do	b30 56⅞	20 Mil. & Miss. R. R.	86⅞

THURSDAY, April 17—P. M.

PEACE IS RESTORED IN EUROPE: The important announcement was first made on this side the Ocean early this forenoon, on the arrival of the steamer *Baltic*. It was not unexpected to the commercial public, and yet the assured certainty of an event so fraught with importance to financial confidence throughout the civilized world caused the most lively satisfaction among our merchants and bankers. That it was earnestly anticipated, and the immediate effects, in the phrase of the Street, "discounted," can scarcely diminish its real and lasting importance. The basis of business is thus made more secure; the calculations of trade more reliable; the estimates of money values more trustworthy, if not more certain. And this sentiment, which we are quite sure must soon become current with cautious capitalists as well as the adventurous merchant, will gradually, perhaps speedily, do its work in imparting additional firmness to Real Estate and Stock investments, and diffusing increased activity to every sound enterprise.

The immediate effect of the news upon the Stock Exchange, as we have intimated, was by no means electric or even very decided, because the Brokers were too well posted on the progress of the negotiation at Paris, not to be prepared for it. Those, who on other and local views had been sturdily opposing a further rise in Stocks, continued to oppose it, and the second or afternoon meeting of the Board closed much the same as on Wednesday; firmer, perhaps, on some of the Western Road Stocks, particularly such as have